

CONSTITUTION IS VIOLATED

OPPOSITION LEADER EXPLAINS SITUATION

Peculiar Position Occupied by Premier McBride Under Responsible Government.

Yesterday afternoon in the legislature the members had the pleasure of hearing J. A. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, discuss the subject of the government's position with reference to the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to give his assent to the Immigration bill of last session. The subject was one to which Mr. Macdonald had given careful consideration and his presentation of the constitutional side of the question was listened to with the deepest interest. He showed in a clear, logical manner exactly the position which the government was forced to take with respect to the matter and showed wherein Premier McBride had cast the constitution to the winds in his tragic efforts to hang onto power. The leader of the opposition convinced the entire house that he was right in his view of the case.

Premier McBride's reply was characteristic. In effect it was: "We have obtained power; we will hang on to it by hook or by crook as long as we can—constitution or no constitution."

Stuart Henderson will continue the debate on the address to-day.

Press Gallery, Jan. 20th.
The House met at 2 o'clock.
Resolving Assent.

J. A. Macdonald drew attention to the fact of the disallowance of the immigration bill of last session, and expressed surprise that the premier had allowed the first opportunity to pass without offering some explanation with reference thereto to the House.

Hon. Mr. McBride attributed the question to a desire on the part of the Liberal leader to secure a technical advantage over the member for Nanaimo, who already had a resolution relevant thereto on the order paper. Any advice tendered by a responsible minister to the crown was of a confidential nature. It was only the outcome of that advice in the way of legislative enactments and public business generally by which the public must judge the government of the day. As to the withholding of the assent of the crown to the measure in question, he had already stated that it was not done on the authority of any advice tendered by himself. In withholding assent to that bill His Honor acted as an official of the Dominion government, and the case was not one in which the local government must be held responsible.

J. A. Macdonald contended that unless it could be shown that the Lieutenant-Governor had instructions from Ottawa responsibility must attach to the local administration.

J. A. Hawthornthwaite said he had sought to bring this question formally before the House on the opening day, and Mr. Macdonald had assisted to vote it down.

Hon. Mr. McBride said he would welcome the fullest discussion on the subject.

Upon the order being reached for proceeding with the debate on the address, Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that his resolution impeaching the Lieutenant-Governor was entitled to precedence.

Mr. McBride replied that precedence over all other business was always given the debate on the address.

Mr. Oliver said it was recognized that no other business could proceed until the address was disposed of, and this position being put to the speaker, was endorsed by him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought the speaker should set authorities for his decision, whereupon the speaker said he would submit a written decision on the subject.

Leader of Opposition,
J. A. Macdonald continued the debate on the address, interjecting an opening comment upon the paucity of the matter contained in the speech, as a text for any special pleadings from the government point of view. As for

the so-called better terms crusade, the Liberals had for years past, proclaimed the justice of cash subsidies for carrying on the civil government in the province. He questioned the merit of the premier's mission to the Old Country, the only result of which was the elim-

ination of three words of doubtful moment from the body of the act, the implication that they possessed any importance whatever only securing to the premier apparently at a very late date, although it had been pointed out when the instrument was being formulated that they did not occupy a suitable place therein. It was not to be expected that the Imperial authorities would commit themselves to any interference in the constitutional relations of the provinces and the Dominion, and therefore the

Premier's Failure entailed no disappointment to the public. While the premier's trip abroad might have been a harmless outing, he took it that there were matters on which he might have been more profitably engaged at home.

In the administration of the timber lands of the province, for instance, it is reasonable to think the premier might have found more suitable occupation, as there was certainly room for the most careful analysis of a policy which had alienated, largely for speculative purposes, six million acres of this great provincial asset. Even casual consideration of this subject suggested the need of the very greatest care bestowed on the matter.

(Continued on page 10).

EVELYN AGAIN TELLS HER STORY

PITILESS QUESTIONING BY ATTORNEY JEROME

Mrs. Thaw in Sullen Mood Answers Curtly—Bath Tub Incident.

New York, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw told her story to-day for the second time. The repetition lacked the vitality of the first recital, but the great crowd in the courtroom where her husband, Harry Thaw, is on trial for the killing of Stanford White, listened intently to every word.

Justice Dowling had ruled that he found no warrant in the law for closing the doors against the public and there was a great clamor for admittance from a throng which hung about the building all day long. District Attorney Jerome falling in his move to exclude spectators, took occasion when it came to his turn to cross-examine the witness to bring out all the details of the first trial which Mr. Littleton, of the defence, had omitted in his direct inquiry of the witness.

Mr. Jerome also sought to block Mrs. Thaw's testimony in its entirety on the ground that a conversation which occurred three years before the tragedy could not have any bearing on Thaw's mental condition the night of the homicide. Justice Dowling overruled the objection.

Mrs. Thaw was on the stand all day long and Mr. Jerome announced when an adjournment for the day was taken, that his cross-examination would occupy a greater part of to-morrow's session.

Mrs. Thaw's story was broken into by constantly repeated objections from the prosecutor, who sought to exclude all details on the ground of immateriality. The frequent objections led Justice Dowling to request Mr. Littleton to cut his examination as short as possible.

Mr. Littleton took the course that he could only find out by cross-examination. Mr. Jerome insisted upon leading from last year's record nearly every word the witness had uttered. He did this under the privilege of framing new questions.

Mr. Littleton objected to it, declaring that the district attorney by reading the former testimony in a disagreeable manner was trying to discredit the witness in the eyes of the jury, when he could not discredit her in any way by a direct question.

Mr. Jerome made no attempt to disguise a tone of complete contempt in reading the testimony. Contempt also characterized most of the questions he put to the witness, when he attacked in the loudest voice he has yet used in the trial. Mr. Jerome plunged at once into the more intimate details of the testimony and made no delicate choice in framing his interrogations.

Mr. Littleton's objections on the ground of "offensiveness and immateriality" frequently were sustained by the court.

Mrs. Thaw, when matched against District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Garvan, who was ever at his chief's elbow with new suggestions, fenced with them as skillfully as she did a year ago, and at times reflected the mood of the district attorney by answering him in a voice pitched in as loud a key as his own.

The prosecutor's pitiless and aggressive questions often struck fire, and once when Mr. Jerome demanded to know if the young woman had told Thaw certain things she replied hotly: "Yes, I told him; but I did not use the language you are using."

"Don't argue with me, madame," shouted Jerome, who then had the reply stricken from the record.

But one new feature appeared in the testimony of the witness. This was when she told about Thaw swallowing the contents of a bottle of laudanum in Monte Carlo in 1904 in an attempt to end his life.

Previous to this at the Grand hotel in New York, Thaw had talked of suicide. His wife declared, and had suggested that she also should take poison as both their lives had been ruined.

Mrs. Thaw said she humored Thaw at the time and diverted his mind. She was out of the room when he finally took the poison in Europe.

"Why didn't you tell us about this at the first trial?" demanded Mr. Jerome. "Because Mr. Delmas said it might make Harry out too crazy," the witness retorted before the district attorney could stop her.

Shortly afterwards the sitting of the court was adjourned.

To-day's Proceedings.

New York, Jan. 21.—When District Attorney Jerome resumed his cross-examination of Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, at the trial of her husband to-day, he reverted to her European travels with Thaw in 1905-06. Mr. Jerome's voice was not so loud as yesterday, but his manner was no less aggressive. Mrs. Thaw seemed in rather a sullen mood and answered the prosecution's questions curtly.

She said she had shown Thaw in Paris fourteen letters Stanford White had written her subsequent to the events that followed their meeting.

"Where are these letters?" asked the district attorney.

"I don't know."

"When did you last see them?"

"I think it was in Mr. Harbridge's office."

"Did you write to Stanford White from Boulogne?"

"Yes."

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CONDITIONS IN DAWSON CITY

RESIDENT DENIES SENSATIONAL REPORTS

Merchant Says Statements of Rev. Mr. Pringle Are With- out Foundation.

H. Pinkert, of Dawson, is at the Deland. He is one of the leading merchants of the northern capital and has come south on a business trip. A very valuable collection of furs was brought out by him and is being placed on sale. It represents one of the most valuable collections which has been brought from the north for a long time.

But besides this Mr. Pinkert has other business to transact pertaining to his large stock of general merchandise, which is regarded as second to none in the North. This will occupy some time so that it will be several weeks before he leaves for Dawson again.

Seen at the Deland to-day Mr. Pinkert discussed general conditions in the north and none are in a better position to know the real state of affairs than he is. He has resided there since 1897 and during the whole of his residence there has taken a deep interest in the business life of the Klondike.

He says that the prospects were ever brighter than at the present time. The introduction of capitalists into the Klondike and the Hamilton Dredging Company into the district with the millions which they are spending upon modern equipment for recovering gold on a gigantic plan has given an assurance that bright days are to follow.

The present financial conditions have certainly worked against the Yukon in as far as the Guggenheims and other large corporations have found it necessary to curtail work in the country. It is to be hoped, he says, that the financial situation which shows signs of improving will clear up and the operations may be carried on to the fullest extent as originally planned. If that is done it will mean that millions will be recovered from the ground and the best days of the camps will follow.

Mr. Pinkert is very indignant at the rumors circulated outside to the effect that the laws are being openly violated in Dawson. He says this is all nonsense. Dawson is as law abiding as any city in Canada. He was questioned about representations made by J. W. Pringle, of the northern city, which had resulted in petitions being sent to Ottawa on the matter.

Mr. Pinkert was most decisive in denouncing such representations as Mr. Pringle made. He thinks it is a pity that damage should be done to the good name which Dawson has acquired by an agitator like Mr. Pringle. Dawson, he says, is quiet and the citizens law abiding. He lived in New Zealand mining towns for years and none of them compared with Dawson at the present time. It is true, Mr. Pinkert says, that following the first rush into the northern camp conditions were not what was desirable. But that has long passed away. For purity and conduct in general Dawson is a credit to Canada and Great Britain. To-day no women are allowed to take liquor at the bar. The law is strictly enforced and violations result in heavy fines and to the keeper of the bar the loss of his license. At any time of the night the streets of Dawson are quiet and no one need fear molestation. The conditions on the creeks during the mining season are similar to that described in Dawson.

Major Wood and his force of mounted police exercise the greatest vigilance in maintaining the strictest enforcement of the laws.

The commissioner, Alex. Henderson, is giving splendid satisfaction. His influence is all on the side of law and order and his influence is exerted for the uplifting of the moral tone of the place. "It is utter nonsense," says Mr. Pinkert, "that is contained in the reports of this Rev. Mr. Pringle. The northern visitor cannot understand the objects which Mr. Pringle has in view in misrepresenting the conditions in Dawson. He (Mr. Pinkert) has his family with him in Dawson and is as well satisfied that the moral tone is as high in the northern capital as anywhere else in the Dominion. I have seen worse conditions in the eastern cities," he says. He is incensed to think that a wrong impression should get abroad. Commissioner Henderson when it was brought to his attention that Mr. Pringle had made representations reflecting upon the moral conditions and the enforcement of the laws in Dawson, at once denied the truth of the statements made. It is too bad that the objects which Mr. Pringle has in view should be those made by Mr. Pringle should receive credence.

CHICAGO PIONEER DEAD.
Chicago, Jan. 21.—John H. Wagoner, 72 years of age, a prominent architect, died yesterday at his home. He came to Chicago from Canada in the pioneer days and took an active part in the city's growth.

EXCHEQUER COURT JUDGE.
Ottawa, Jan. 21.—It is understood that Sir Thomas Taylor, of Hamilton, ex-chief justice of Manitoba, will be acting judge of the Exchequer court during the illness of Justice Burbridge. Sir Thomas has accepted the position temporarily.

ROME LAUGHS AT
U. S. FLEET STORY.
Alleged Plot of Italians to Destroy Armada Regarded as Joke.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The reports received here by cable from Rio de Janeiro, stating that Italians are concerned in the alleged anarchist plot to destroy a part of the American battle ship fleet, are ridiculed, and the entire story made light of.

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MONUMENT TO NED HANLAN.

Toronto Rowing Men Will Do Every- thing to Preserve Memory of Famous Oarsman.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—As a result of a conference between members of the board of control and representatives of the local rowing and canoe clubs, the following was agreed upon:

To continue the work on the island regatta course, to erect a monument at the island containing the inscriptions of Hanlan's famous feats; a Dominion Day regatta to be called the "Hanlan Memorial Regatta;" a substantial monument to be erected in front of the city hall, and the family of the deceased oarsman to be given financial assistance if it was required.

JAPANESE DIET.
Premier Saionji's Address Expected on Thursday.

Tokyo, Jan. 21.—The regular session of the Diet opened to-day and the various committees were appointed. The Diet will sit on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Premier Saionji's address outlining the policy of the government will be made, it is expected, on January 23rd.

STEERAGE RATES ON
EUROPEAN LINES
Continental Companies Re-
gard Reductions as Inevi-
table.

Cologne, Jan. 21.—The Cologne Gazette learns that upon a recent conference here of representatives of the continental steamship companies, it was decided for the present to leave the passenger steerage rates undisturbed in view of the rate war between the British lines. The continental lines regard reductions in the rates as inevitable, unless the British lines come to an agreement among themselves.

On the other hand, it seems a basis has been found for an agreement between the Cunard, the White Star and the German companies. This is regarded as a prerequisite for a general conference on the subject to be held in London.

MOROCCAN EVENTS
MOVING FAST
Abdul Aziz Announces He Will
Quell Rebellion of Pre-
tender.

Paris, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Tangier says that a large convoy that was escorting a provision train to Medina has been attacked by the Chaouas tribesmen.

General D'Amade, the French commander, is hurrying reinforcements to the scene of the engagement.

Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, has announced that he is going to Fes to put down the rebellion under Mulai Haad. This information was contained in a letter signed by the Sultan and read yesterday in the Mosques.

CONFLICT OF POWERS
IN MANCHURIA
China Determined to Resist
Japanese Aggressions—
Russia Also in Field.

Peking, Jan. 21.—The intimation that Japan is ready to permit the extension of the Haimintung railway to the north with Japanese capital has aroused renewed opposition on the part of the government which is determined to test the pledges made by Japan in the matter of the restoration of Manchuria.

This government of the three provinces of Manchuria have joined with Tsushichang, viceroy of Manchuria, in again urging the throne to sanction a loan of 10,000,000 taels for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the new Chinese administration, which is trying to make itself independent of Japanese assistance. The governors furthermore offered to unite in measures against Russia, who is actively imitating Japan in the three provinces.

China has entered a protest against the installation at Harbin of the government of Russia.

MORE VICTIMS OF DYNAMITE.
Seven Deaths in G. T. P. Construction Camp Near Kenora.

Kenora, Ont., Jan. 21.—Three more deaths have occurred through the serious dynamite accident at Thompson and Egan's camp, on the G. T. P. construction work, last Thursday. All three are Russians.

This makes seven deaths from the explosion. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the foreman in handling dynamite.

TO HONOR TOLSTOL.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—The university congress now in session here has started a movement for an international celebration on the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Count Leo Tolstol, September 10th, of this year.

A committee has been appointed to invite the university and literary organizations throughout the world to take part. The chairman of the committee is Prof. Maxim Kovinsky.

INFLUX DUE TO LOCAL PARTIES

COMMISSIONER KING'S IMMIGRATION REPORT

Wellington Colliery Company and C.P.R. Contracted to Bring in Japanese.

(Special to the Times).
Ottawa, Jan. 21.—MacKenzie King will have his report on Japanese immigration into British Columbia and on the Vancouver riots ready for presentation to parliament to-night.

It will show that for the ten months ending October last over 8,000 Japanese arrived in British Columbia. Of these 50 per cent. went to the United States. Most of those that remained found work on the railways.

Mr. King will go fully into the manner in which Japanese were brought from Honolulu. He will show that contracts were made with the Canadian Nippon Company of Vancouver to bring in Japanese for the Wellington Colliery Company and for the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. King will also deal with the relations of Japan to Canada in connection with this immigration. He will show that responsibility for the influx of Japanese was due to parties in Canada and not to Japan.

This is an important point because it will establish that the Japanese authorities are not guilty of violation of the agreement they had with the Canadian government at the time of the treaty entered into for the restriction of immigration.

Mr. King's report will favor absolute restriction, not exclusion, and it will suggest a manner in which this can be done. Coming in advance of the Lemieux statement the report is a valuable one, and will satisfy the public mind that the fault of the influx is due to Canadian parties and not to Japan. In view of this there will be no hesitation in accepting the assurance which Japan has given Hon. R. Lemieux for presentation to the Dominion government that this country will have no complaints to make in the future against Japanese immigration.

CHINESE MINING PROJECT.
Organization With \$2,000,000 Capital to Develop Iron Properties.

Amoy, Jan. 21.—There has been organized a Chinese company to open the iron mines in the vicinity of Awatow, 35 miles north of Hongkong. The capital of the company is \$2,000,000. The development of the mines which includes the construction of fifty miles of narrow gauge railroad is in charge of English engineers.

MADAME FISKE'S PLANS.
New York, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Minnie Madern Fiske explained to-day that the recent arrangement with David Belasco, through which she will appear at the Belasco theatre next season, did not affect her personal management. A strong impression had gained currency, she said, adding: "All my professional affairs, of course, as hitherto, will continue under the sole direction of Harrison Grey Fiske."

THEFTS FROM C. P. R.
Railway Employees at Winnipeg Head Guilty—Interest in Case.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—The five C. P. R. employees who one week ago were arrested for theft were arraigned this morning. The prisoners, Galvin Landel, Ernest Thompson, Ernest Haigh, William Rathern and Sidney Brown, were, when arrested, all charged with theft.

The informations were changed during the past week, and the charges of theft were withdrawn from Landel, Mason and Haigh, and they were charged with having received stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. They pleaded guilty to this charge and were allowed to go on a suspended sentence. The reason for this leniency was that the three men bore excellent characters.

Thompson, Rathern and Christopher are still charged with theft, and they were arraigned on this charge. They pleaded not guilty, and on the request of their counsel they were remanded until Thursday, January 23rd. The case has excited much interest, and the court room was crowded to the doors this morning.

CALGARY BOARD OF TRADE.
Calgary, Jan. 21.—The board of trade held its annual meeting last night, the following officers being elected: Hon. President, Hon. W. H. Cushing; president, A. E. Cross; first vice president, Wm. Toole; second vice president, T. J. Skinner; third vice president, A. T. Linton.

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Take a dose in the morning and feel chirpy all day long.
LUNA SALTS are pleasing to the taste.**Campbell's Prescription Store.**

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We are prompt. We are careful. And we use the best.
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If you have never tried burning Coke with coal in grate or cook stove, we'd like you to make the experiment—truly an economical one.

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Only \$5 if you can send here for it. Why not try it, 'twill more than cut your coal bill in half.

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JUST ARRIVED**SHIPMENT OF LIPTON'S JAMS IN FULL ASSORTMENT**1-LB GLASS JARS, each 25c
FRESH HADDIES DAILY, per lb. 12½c**Windsor Grocery Company,**

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A large consignment of

**CALVANIZED
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In All Sizes

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CEREALS FOR BREAKFASTCANADIAN WHEAT FLAKES, per pkg. 40c
CARNATION WHEAT FLAKES, per pkg. 40c
B. K. 2-lb. packages, 2 for 25c
GERMEA, per pkg. 35c
WHEATLETS, per pkg. 35c
CREAM OF WHEAT, per pkg. 25c
M. VITA, 2 pkgs. for 15c
TOASTED CORN FLAKES, per pkg. 15c
GRAPE NUTS, per pkg. 15c**FELL & COMPANY, LTD**

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FOOTWEAR that look right, is right, and

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Nothing looks worse than shabby patent leather shoes.

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All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Fruits, full line of Dried Fruits. All kinds of Fresh and Smoked Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Clams and Shrimps. Prices moderate.

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Free Delivery.

**HARTFIELD WAS
SIGHTED IN GALE**

MISSING VESSEL

LAY ON BEAM ENDS

Steamer Tyrea Saw British Ship in Straits—Must Have Foundered.

Special to the Times.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—There now seems little doubt but that the three-masted ship Hartfield, bound from Liverpool for Tacoma, foundered at sea. Wreckage from a craft was found on the west coast of Vancouver Island over two weeks ago, and now comes word from Blaine to the effect that the Hartfield was sighted in a distressed condition forty miles inside the straits, east of Cape Flattery.

A sailor of the Norwegian steamer Tyrea, bound for Australia, deserted that ship at Comox. He said the missing vessel was lying on beam ends in a fierce southwest gale, and was under four-ton staysails on the starboard tack. The craft seemed to be beating wild, and an ensign ran up showing distress signals.

Seven hours after being sighted the wind changed to the northeast, carrying the disabled ship out to sea.

Mariners have little hopes that the Hartfield weathered the severe gales that have been raging off the coast. The Hartfield's crew numbered 25. In the same storm that blew the Hartfield to sea the steamer Tyrea lost her deck load of lumber, and had her bulwarks smashed to pieces.

**WEST COAST
SHIPPING REPORT**

Tatoosh, Jan. 21. (P. M.)—Partly cloudy. Wind east 10 miles an hour. Barometer 29.15, thermometer 42. Steam schooner, western, passed out at 10 a. m. lumber laden. A barkentine outside, inbound. Steamer bound from South, probably Eureka, two masts, well covered forward. Two masted steamer from southwest, red stack, black top, inbound. A bark in tow of large steamer, red stack, black top passed out 12 o'clock.

Tatoosh, Jan. 21. 9 a. m.—(By Wireless) Cloudy, wind east, 5 miles; barometer, 29.10; temperature 46. Passed in, 4 masted schooner towing, 4 masted schooner bound out; 3 masted barkentine passed out at 8 a. m.; bound in 4 masted bark.

MARINE NOTES.

After battling with the terrific storm in the gulf on Sunday the Queen City arrived one day overdue from Hardy Bay last night. Altogether she brought down 25 passengers, including Messrs. McKinnon and Coates, timber cruisers, who travelled over the trail from Quatsino to Hardy Bay, and A. J. Grant, manager of the Tacoma Steel Company. Twelve horses and a lumber outfit from Blind River were also brought south.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Aki Maru, captain Yagi, arrived in port this morning en route for the Orient. Her cargo consists entirely of cotton for Far East ports. In her cabin she has several passengers one European, a Chinese merchant and five Japanese. In the stowage are 1 Russian, 8 Chinese and 3 Japanese. The Aki Maru sails at 6 o'clock.

Brest, Jan. 20.—The semaphore station signalled this afternoon that the steamer steamer, Fritz, had been abandoned off the coast in a sinking condition. The crew were saved.

The Princess May will not sail for Skagway until the twenty-fourth. The delay was caused by the May taking the Victoria run to Vancouver on Sunday.

The Princess Beatrice was hauled around to the B. C. Marine railway slip this morning to undergo repairs.

The Tosa Maru sails from Hongkong for Victoria this afternoon.

TIDE TABLE.

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
Jan. 21	11:24	10:00	11:24	10:00	11:24	10:00	11:24	10:00
2	11:30	10:06	11:30	10:06	11:30	10:06	11:30	10:06
3	11:36	10:12	11:36	10:12	11:36	10:12	11:36	10:12
4	11:42	10:18	11:42	10:18	11:42	10:18	11:42	10:18
5	11:48	10:24	11:48	10:24	11:48	10:24	11:48	10:24
6	11:54	10:30	11:54	10:30	11:54	10:30	11:54	10:30
7	12:00	10:36	12:00	10:36	12:00	10:36	12:00	10:36
8	12:06	10:42	12:06	10:42	12:06	10:42	12:06	10:42
9	12:12	10:48	12:12	10:48	12:12	10:48	12:12	10:48
10	12:18	10:54	12:18	10:54	12:18	10:54	12:18	10:54
11	12:24	11:00	12:24	11:00	12:24	11:00	12:24	11:00
12	12:30	11:06	12:30	11:06	12:30	11:06	12:30	11:06
13	12:36	11:12	12:36	11:12	12:36	11:12	12:36	11:12
14	12:42	11:18	12:42	11:18	12:42	11:18	12:42	11:18
15	12:48	11:24	12:48	11:24	12:48	11:24	12:48	11:24
16	12:54	11:30	12:54	11:30	12:54	11:30	12:54	11:30
17	1:00	11:36	1:00	11:36	1:00	11:36	1:00	11:36
18	1:06	11:42	1:06	11:42	1:06	11:42	1:06	11:42
19	1:12	11:48	1:12	11:48	1:12	11:48	1:12	11:48
20	1:18	11:54	1:18	11:54	1:18	11:54	1:18	11:54
21	1:24	12:00	1:24	12:00	1:24	12:00	1:24	12:00
22	1:30	12:06	1:30	12:06	1:30	12:06	1:30	12:06
23	1:36	12:12	1:36	12:12	1:36	12:12	1:36	12:12
24	1:42	12:18	1:42	12:18	1:42	12:18	1:42	12:18
25	1:48	12:24	1:48	12:24	1:48	12:24	1:48	12:24
26	1:54	12:30	1:54	12:30	1:54	12:30	1:54	12:30
27	2:00	12:36	2:00	12:36	2:00	12:36	2:00	12:36
28	2:06	12:42	2:06	12:42	2:06	12:42	2:06	12:42
29	2:12	12:48	2:12	12:48	2:12	12:48	2:12	12:48
30	2:18	12:54	2:18	12:54	2:18	12:54	2:18	12:54
31	2:24	13:00	2:24	13:00	2:24	13:00	2:24	13:00

The height is measured from the level of the lowest low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the year 1908. The figures for high water to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for high water to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The Lyrebird of Australia, which is about the size of a pheasant, is the largest songbird in the world.

**WHAT HAS BEFALLEN
STEAMER GOTO MARU?****History of the Big Freighter Which Has Failed to Reach Port.**

What fate has befallen the Japanese tramp steamer Goto Maru that left Hakodate, Japan, more than two months ago for Portland via San Francisco? So far she has failed to report. Did she go down before one of the awful gales that are known to have swept the Pacific since her date of departure or was she sunk in a collision with some other craft?

The failure of the big freighter to appear adds another mystery to a long list already placed to the credit of the north Pacific, and it will perhaps never be solved, says the Portland Journal. Mankind is a curious lot, however, and shipping men in particular keep a-guessing. She might have encountered a floating mine, bits of death-dealing evidence still existing from the late war between Muscovite and ambitious Mongolian, or she might have pounded to pieces upon a partly-hidden rock. Any number of things might happen to a vessel on the vast expanse of the sea without the world at large ever learning the details of the mysterious tragedy.

The Goto Maru is a large craft, of a historic career, and her mysterious disappearance furnishes a fitting chapter to her chain of thrilling adventures. Under the name of Silvana and with the British colors waving over her stern, she tramped from one part of the world to others for many years until finally her owners ran the risk of getting rich quick by carrying contraband of war for the Russians at Port Arthur. She was not swift enough for the Japanese auxiliary cruisers, however, and soon fell into a trap that ended her identity for the time being.

Towed to Chinkenski, she was tied up and allowed to remain idle until after the close of the war, when a ship-owning firm secured control and placed her in the Japanese merchant marine under the name of Goto Maru. One of her voyages under the Japanese flag and with native officers and crew, was made to this port for a cargo of breadstuffs about a year ago.

She was booked again to come here via the Hay City to carry flour for a return voyage, but hope of her arriving has now been practically abandoned. Another vessel giving cause for anxiety is the British ship Castle Rock, which left Sydney Australia, for this port 112 days ago with a cargo of coal. No word has yet been received from her and it is feared she, too, has foundered.

On his way from this port to Japan the captain of the American bark Acme, now in this harbor, ran close to a floating mine in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. He said it was loaded and would have meant destruction to his vessel had the explosive not been noticed in time. The mines are not easily detected, however, and there are those who believe that either the Goto Maru or the Castle Rock might have encountered the danger so narrowly escaped by the Acme.

**ASKED THAT BILLS
BE WITHDRAWN**

Return Brought Down to House on Withholding of Assent to Bill.

In the House this afternoon a return asked for by John Oliver for all correspondence relative to the Lieut.-Governor refusing assent to the Immigration Bill of last session, was brought down by Premier McBride. The only paper contained in the return was a letter addressed by Lieut.-Governor Dunsen during the sitting of the last session and marked "Personal." It was addressed to the acting premier, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, and asked for the withdrawal of the bill.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION.

Work Will Commence West of Edmonton Within a Few Days.

Edmonton, Jan. 21.—Within a few days between two and three thousand men will be required at Edmonton in connection with the construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific section west of the city to McLeod river, a distance of 125 miles. Foley, Welsh, and Stewart, successors to Foley Bros. & Larsen, who have the contract, will start work at once.

C. P. R. DENIAL.

F. W. Peters Will Not Become Fourth Vice President.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 21.—Wm. Whyte, second vice president of the Canadian Pacific railway, says there is nothing whatever in Winnipeg reports that F. W. Peters, freight manager in that city, is to assume the position of G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice president, and take charge of all western freight and passenger traffic with headquarters at Winnipeg.

VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE.

Port Huron, Jan. 21.—James B. Jones, aged 49, former Grand Trunk railway conductor of this city, who has also been acting as divisional superintendent for the Canadian Pacific, died of heart failure on a train approaching the city while on his way home from Calgary, where he had been ill for some time. He is survived by his widow.

GREAT TOBACCO SALE.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21.—A half million pounds of light tobacco was sold on the loose tobacco market to-day, breaking all records for loose tobacco.

E. & N. CONSTRUCTION.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—John Bright was to-day awarded the contract for grading twelve miles of the line from Wellington to the head of Nanoose Bay.

**COVERED CREW
WITH REVOLVERS**

TRYING EXPERIENCE

ON THE LONSDALE

Captain, Officers and Passengers Worked the Vessel—Arrived To-Day.

Savoring more of fiction than reality the story of a mutiny on the high seas was brought by the Canadian-Mexican Pacific liner Lonsdale on her arrival in port this morning.

Fifteen Celestials attempted to capture the ship and murder all the officers. But for the bold front put up by Capt. Peter Shadworth, his officers and a few of the passengers, a far different story would have been narrated. The trouble commenced on December 23rd, when the Lonsdale was 50 miles from Salina Cruz, southbound. Early in the morning a Lascar refused duty, and shortly after he was joined by the rest of the crew. The mutineers retired to their own quarters and refused to work the ship. The vessel was stopped and the captain made ready to argue with the leader of the Asiatics, the boatswain, a Chinaman named Wong Kwat. The mutineers asked all sorts of impossible conditions, and above all demanded that the day be set aside as a holiday, claiming that it was Christmas day in China.

The captain held his audience with the ringleaders in their quarters, and the moment he refused to grant their demand they made a joint sally to kill him. Drawing their knives and yelling like maniacs the crew chased Captain Shadworth all over the ship. He finally gained his own quarters in safety and secured his revolver. He took up a position on the bridge, and was quickly joined by Second Officer Day and Chief Engineer Tyson. Awaiting their opportunity Third Officer Grierson and Purser C. D. Mosely made a dash for the bridge, but not before the mutineers caught sight of them and gave chase. The purser had a very narrow escape, a powerful Chinese sailor aiming a blow at him with a knife which missed by only a few inches.

Meanwhile the captain had not been idle, for he had got together all the first class passengers and handed out firearms. The captain and the passengers forced their way to the bridge, and here the small army of white men faced the infuriated Asiatics. When the Chinamen saw the white men held firearms and were ready to use them they hesitated. The ringleader and another made an attempt to rush the bridge, but no sooner had they set foot on the ladder than the captain advanced and presented his revolver at them. They retreated and retired to their own quarters.

The vessel meanwhile had been idly lying in the trough, and the captain was at his wit's end. The passengers were commanded to help work the ship and watches were formed by officers and passengers. Captain and Purser Mosely kept guard over the crew's quarters, while Second Officer Day and the passengers navigated the ship. Toward sunset Salina Cruz was sighted, where signals were immediately sent to the authorities. The crew were taken prisoners by the Mexican police, and the vessel brought into port.

The mutineers were tried and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, while the ringleader was sent down to penal servitude for ten years. A. W. Donley, Canadian trade representative to Mexico, was a passenger on board, and played an active part in quelling the mutiny.

In conversation with a Times reporter this morning Purser C. W. Mosely remarked that he did not wish to repeat his experience.

"I really thought we were lost," he fervently declared.

On the return trip the Lonsdale left Salina Cruz for Victoria on December 31st, and had an uneventful trip. Several delays were caused, one by the death of a Japanese, who was buried at sea and many delays in discharging cargoes.

Altogether 36 Japanese were brought to Victoria, but only five were allowed to land. The majority plainly showed traces of fever and were of a sallow colored hue. Those allowed to land had booked passage before the Dominion enacted the law that no Orientals were to be allowed to land unless brought direct from their native country.

The Japanese were offered the choice of returning to Mexico or being deported to Japan. For the most part they chose the latter course.

The Lonsdale's cargo consisted of 2,400 bags of salt from the Carmen Islands in the gulf of California, and a shipment of Mexican fruit, all for the mainland. She will remain in Victoria several days before going over to Vancouver.

NESBITT VS. GLOBE.

J. A. MacDonald's Lawyer Puts in Plea of Justification in Public Interest.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The action of Dr. Nesbitt against J. A. MacDonald, the managing editor of the Globe, came up before Justice Britton this morning. N. Rowell, J. K. C. for Mr. MacDonald, pleaded not guilty, and put in a special plea of justification for the publication of articles complained of in the public interest. He asked for Mr. Nesbitt to be ordered to publish the evidence. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Capt. W. Grant, Capt. J. G. Cox, Capt. W. Turpin, Capt. D. M. McCauley, Capt. E. A. Gould, Capt. G. W. Heater.

OWL TRAIN JUMPS METALS.

Engine and Three Cars Derailed Near Cloverdale.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—The Owl train of the Great Northern, on the way from Seattle to Vancouver, jumped the track this morning near Cloverdale. An engine and three cars were derailed. No one was injured.

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Aluminum Oil Heater**

Equipped With Smokeless Device.

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THE CHILL OFF THESE COLD,
RAW EVENINGS**

JUST TOUCH A MATCH to it, turn it up as far as it will go, the smokeless device prevents you from turning it too high.

Heats a large room in a few minutes. Can be carried from one room to another. Burns 9 hours with one filling. Will boil a kettle of water.

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TWO SIZES

\$5 and \$7**OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.**

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WING ON & SON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

All kinds of Chinese help furnished. Men for railroads, mining, wood cutting, clearing land, house work, gardeners and farm hands. House, hotel and camp cooks. Cook for steamship, man for livery stable, laundry, carpenter and sawmill hands, etc. Scavengers.

530 CORMORANT ST.

PHONE B112

**BAIL FIXED AT FOUR
THOUSAND DOLLARS****In the Libel Action Against
Phil. R. Smith—Other
Chamber Applications.**

The matter of obtaining bail for Phil R. Smith, who has been committed for trial for criminal libel, came up this morning in chambers before Mr. Justice Martin.

It was stated by counsel that the attorney general was willing to accept four thousand dollars, \$1,000 in each of two securities and \$2,000 in his own name.

His Lordship said the attorney general had nothing to do with the matter except in not opposing that amount of bail, if it seemed to be a suitable amount. The order was granted, making the bail as requested.

The case of Rushbrook, deceased, came before Mr. Justice Martin in chambers also. Rushbrook was an old man who died in the hospital and was supposed to have been a pauper. He however, just previous to his death told of having a sum of money in his possession to the extent of \$115. Of this there was a claim for a loan of \$15 made to deceased by George Oliver. The court ordered that an advertisement be inserted in one of the daily papers for two weeks. This with the legal expenses and cost of the funeral will more than absorb the money the old man had.

Application in Kerr vs. Bagshawe, and Braden vs. Bagshawe were postponed until to-morrow morning.

In E. & N. vs. Hamilton, et al. an order was made as agreed upon by the parties interested.

BURIED TO-DAY.

Funeral of Late Walter Hill Took Place This Afternoon.

The funeral of the late Walter Hill, who died of pneumonia after a short illness in the Jubilee hospital on Saturday night, took place to Ross Bay cemetery this afternoon.

The funeral was attended by a detachment of bluejackets from H. M. S. Shearwater and six soldiers from the barracks. The Sons of England were also largely represented and the Bartenders' Union paraded in a body. The hearse was drawn by a detachment from the navy, the deceased having formerly been a member of the navy. The pallbearers included W. B. Jones, D. Hiltcourt, F. Johnson, representing the Bartenders' Union, and A. Kent, W. Mallett and W. P. Allen representing the Sons of England.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. E. G. Miller in the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company's chapel on Government street.

Deceased was 45 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all. He was a resident of Victoria for seven years, coming here from Kent, England.

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VOONIA TEA

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Are You Using a
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The Perfect Self Filler

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COKE and CHARCOAL TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, CAN-
ADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TIN-
SMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COP-
PER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

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\$2.00 to \$2.50 PER DAY.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Limited Liability.

Iron, Steel and
General Hardware

Of all Kinds

And at Lowest Market Prices

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria, B. C.

ALLEGED CATTLE
THIEVES CAPTUREDNotable Achievement of N.W.
M.P.—"Snowball" Meth-
ods by Robbers.Calgary, Jan. 20.—One of the most
important captures made by the Cal-
gary Royal Northwest Mounted Police
since the arrest of Bill Miner was ac-
complished yesterday and resulted in
the apprehension of two alleged des-
perate characters. They were John
and Arthur Bennion, who have been
long wanted by the police.For some time past cattle have been
systematically rustled and killed by
some unknown thieves between Cal-
gary and Cardston. Their customary
plan was to start with a few cattle in
the vicinity of Cardston and travel
through the country adding to the herd
from other ranchers' stock until they
accumulated what is known as a large
"snowball." These were driven into
the corral at their ranch near Brant,
a point 25 miles east of Hight river,
and the killing proceeded with. The
carcasses were disposed of as soon as
possible, and the hides bearing the
brands hidden in manure piles and various
other places.A very large number of cattle have
been stolen and killed, the practice
having been going on for some time,
and the police have discovered a large
number of hides. Just how many can-
not be stated until they are counted.
The police finally
got wind of where the brothers, who
are Mormons, are operating, and yester-
day Sergt. Wilson, who it will be
remembered, was the principal per-
former in the Bill Miner capture, incompany with four other policemen,
swooped down upon the Bennion broth-
ers while they were at work killing a
bunch of cattle in their corral.The prisoners did not put up a fight,
and were not armed, although the po-
lice fully expected them to be. They
had been in the habit of carrying re-
volvers, and John had made the boast
that he would never be taken alive by
the police. It is said that John very
much resembles the notorious Bill
Miner in features, which is a strange
coincidence.Both were arraigned before Inspector
Duffus at the barracks this morning,
and were remanded for eight days.
Only a few actual charges have been
laid against the prisoners up to the
present, but it is expected that a very
large number of complaints will be
made before long. The case was re-
manded to allow the Bennions to se-
cure legal advice.Chili, which has the reputation of being
the most progressive of the Spanish-
speaking countries, has over 2,500 miles
of railroad, and 11,000 miles of telegraph.

An important fact that every one should know is that

COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

is an absolutely pure Cocoa of the finest quality. It
is healthful and nutritious for old and young.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

WOULD DESTROY
GREAT ARMADAANARCHIST PLOT
UNEARTHED IN BRAZILConspiracy Said to Have Many
Ramifications—Police on
the Track.Rio Janeiro, Jan. 19.—The Brazilian
police have discovered an anarchistic
plot here, having as its object the de-
struction of part of the American fleet,
now lying in the harbor. The conspira-
cy, while centering in Rio Janeiro and
Petropolis, has ramifications in Sao
Paulo and Minas Geraes. An individual
named Jean Fedher, who resided in
Petropolis, was the chief conspirator
here, although foreign anarchists are
deeply involved in the plot. Fedher has
fled to Sao Paulo and the police, who
know him, have been sent to that place
for the purpose of apprehending him.One of the detectives, who was well
acquainted with Fedher, having served
on the police force at Petropolis, for
some time, returned from that place to-
day, after making an investigation
there, and had a long conference with
the chief of police at Rio Janeiro.

Police on Track.

The latter gave out the information
later that the Sao Paulo police are on
the track of the arch-conspirator and
expect to arrest him soon.In an official note, which the chief of
police sent to the correspondent of the
Associated Press, he says:"Some time before the arrival of the
American fleet at Rio Janeiro, the Bra-
zilian government received word from
Washington and Paris that anarchists
of different nationalities intended to
damage one or several of the ships of
the American fleet. The names and
addresses of the conspirators were in-
dicated by information which the po-
lice here had received previously from
France and Germany. The police of
this district are working with the po-
lice of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes,
and I am sure every precaution will be
exercised and the most rigorous vigilance
observed both on land and at sea to
prevent any injury."

Refuge in Interior.

The chief of police, after having made
this official statement, said that he did
not feel he should go into any further
details with regard to the conspiracy,
but he authorized the statement that
the plot was organized by Fedher, and
he added that the people of the United
States could rest easy, as all of the
conspirators had taken refuge in the
interior.As yet the people of Brazil are ignor-
ant of the details of the plot to do in-
jury to the visitors, although there has
been some slight inkling of the matter.
The impression which the exposure of
this plot will create here will be a
profound one, because it is the first an-
archist conspiracy that has ever been
known in Brazil.A special dispatch from Petropolis to-
night gives an interview with Officer
Carlos Hamman, who, it is declared,
had been sent to Sao Paulo to arrest
Jean Fedher, the alleged anarchist.
Hamman is quoted as saying that the
only information he has concerning a
conspiracy was learned from the news-
papers. He admitted, however, that
he had been to Sao Paulo and Santos
during the past ten days, but declared
his business had been entirely person-
al at these places. The dispatch adds
that the police of Petropolis, upon or-
ders from Rio Janeiro, were observing
the utmost vigilance and are keeping
suspicious persons under constant sur-
veillance.

Still Suffering.

Admiral Evans is still suffering from
rheumatism in his right foot, but de-
clares that otherwise his health is per-
fect. He expressed regret to-day that
his trouble had prevented him from
taking part in the reception to be given
to the officers of the fleet, but declared
that he was profoundly grateful for
the attention that had been given them
by the government and the city of Rio.
He hopes to be able to leave his cabin
to-morrow, but will probably be unable
to go ashore during his stay in port.Foreign Minister Rio Branco will
give a banquet to-morrow to the offi-
cers of the fleet at the Monroe pavilion.
The torpedo boat destroyers Lawrence
and Stewart have made slight repairs.
Necessary in their machinery, and the
Hopkins has gone into drydock for the
purpose of putting a new propeller in
place, and to-morrow will be coaled in
preparation for the departure on Tues-
day. Rear-Admiral Thomas and his
staff will pay a visit to-morrow to the
mayor of Rio to express, on behalf of
Admiral Evans and the officers of the
fleet, their appreciation of the reception
given them by the city of Rio Janeiro.

NEW INTEROCEANIC ROUTE.

Guatemala City, Jan. 20.—The Guat-
emala Northern railway, the third line
of rails within Latin America connect-
ing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans,
was opened yesterday with elaborate
ceremonies.ENTOMBED FOR
FORTY SIX DAYSIMPRISONED MINERS
AT LAST RELEASEDReception to Nevada Men on
Their Reappearance in
Daylight.Ely, Nev., Jan. 19.—After spending
forty-six days entombed in the Alpha
shaft of the Giroux mine, A. D. Bailey,
P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald have
been rescued.At 8:30 o'clock last night Bailey was
brought up. Fourteen minutes later
McDonald came to the surface, while
ten minutes afterwards Brown was
brought up. Whistles all over the dis-
trict blew loudly, while crowds cheered
in the streets of Ely and every bell in
the town was ringing."Ah!" This was the first exclamation
of Bailey when he reached the
outer air. Without another word he
trotted forward into the arms of com-
rades who stood ready to assist him
and was led to the change room of the
Alpha shaft, where he soon recuperated."Is that you, Arthur?" queried Fred
McDonald, as his brother stepped for-
ward and embraced him after nearly
seven weeks of separation. "By George,
it certainly seems good to be out of
that hell hole," he said, as he was led
away, telling his brother in high toned
voice of his terrible experience."Saw somebody give me a chew of
tobacco quick," said Brown, "I'm on
the bum all right." With a happy
laugh he was led off by a comrade to
the change room.

All Are Happy.

These expressions were characteris-
tic of the temperaments of the released
men. All were extremely happy.News that the party escape would be
afforded by the men reached Ely short-
ly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning
by telephone. About 8 o'clock last night
the fact that an entry to the surface
of the debris in the main way had
been effected, was telephoned to the
men anxiously awaiting on top. The
entombed men had been working sev-
eral hours in digging their way to
freedom from the 1,000-foot level. The
rescuers at the same time did all in
their power to remove the earth that
was blocking the mouth of the 1,000-
foot tunnel.To the anxious crowd waiting around
the shaft mouth the bell signalled "One,
two, three, hoist away!" Then a loud
cheer burst forth from the throng.Suddenly the bucket rose to the sur-
face. In it was one of the rescue party
supporting Bailey. His first coherent
question as he was carried to the shaft
house was about his wife.

Wife Not Present.

Mrs. Bailey was not present. One of
her children was ill, and she preferred
to meet her husband at their home,
where no throng of curious people
would be watching. Bailey soon de-
clared himself sufficiently rested to
make the trip, where he went soon
afterward, supported on either side by
a friend.Another shout of joy echoed when
Fred McDonald was brought out and
given to the care of those anxiously
waiting, a brother and several friends.
Pete Brown received as great an ovation
from the crowd as either of the
others.On the morning of December 4th, Mc-
Donald, Brown and Bailey and two
Greeks were working in the bottom of
the three compartment shaft, eighty-
five feet below the pump station and
1,485 feet below the surface. The cave-
in occurred at 3 o'clock. The cable
used to haul the cage from the third
compartment of the shaft snapped and
thousands of tons of rocks, debris and
timbers fell down into the shaft. From
the bottom of the compartment in the
pumping station a distance of eighty-
five feet, a series of rickety ladders
afforded the only means of escape. With
failing rocks and timbers streaming
down upon them the five struggled up
these ladders.

Greeks Killed.

Half way up falling timbers knocked
the two Greeks from the ladder, kill-
ing them. Bailey, McDonald and Brown
managed to reach the pump station.
Its well-timbered roof had withstood
the rock and debris that came down
the shaft and offered them shelter and
safety. Here for the first day while
the cave-in the men crouched, while
at intervals they could hear the rocks
and timbers crashing above them.At first it was thought that all the
men had perished, but twenty-four
hours after the cave-in the three men
who occupied the pumping station man-
aged to make themselves heard by tap-
ping upon the six-inch water pipe that
stretched from the pumping station to
the surface. It was this pipe that was
the means of saving the lives of the
three men. When communication was
once established with the world above
and the men had made known the fact
that they were still alive, food and
drink were immediately lowered
through the pipe.A large supply was sent down, as it
was thought possible that the pipe
communication might be cut off be-
fore the rescuing party could reach
the imprisoned men, but throughout
their long weeks of imprisonment this
pipe has been in daily use. A portable
telephone was lowered and the men
were able to talk with the people
above. The telephone line has been
in almost constant use, friends sending
them, by its means, the news of the
outside world and messages of cheer.

LORD CURZON'S TRIUMPH.

Punjab, Jan. 20.—Lord Curzon, or Lord
Curzon, ex-viceroy of India, to-day received
a majority of the votes cast in the elec-
tion to fill the vacancy among the rep-
resentative peers of Ireland, caused by the
death in November of Lord Kilmarnock.

Cured Senator Costigan

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—is the finest
medicine ever producedOTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 8th, 1906.
I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic
constipation for over thirty years and I have
been treated by many physicians and I have
taken many kinds of proprietary medicines
without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for
a long time which was prescribed by the late
Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many
months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F.
Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me
good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to
try "Fruit-a-tives" and after taking them for
a few months I feel I am completely
well from this horrible complaint. I
have had no trouble with this com-
plaint now for a long time, and I can
certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is
the only medicine I ever took that
did me any positive good for con-
stipation. I can conscientiously
recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the
public as, in my opinion, it is the finest
medicine ever produced.(Signed)
JOHN COSTIGAN.The thousands who know the Honorable
Senator from New Brunswick, know that
nothing short of a complete and wonderful cure
could induce him to write
such a testimonial as the
above letter."Fruit-a-tives" was the only
remedy that gave Hon. John
Costigan any permanent
relief."Fruit-a-tives" accomplished
in three months, what the leading
physicians failed to do in thirty
years."Fruit-a-tives," is the only real cure for Con-
stipation—because it is the only remedy that in-
vigorates the liver—strengthens the bowel muscles
—regulates the kidneys—
and improves the skin action."Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful
combination of fruit juices
and tonics in tablet form—
pleasant to take and abso-
lutely certain to produce an
easy and natural movement.50c a box—6 for \$2.50. At dealers
or sent on receipt of price. 145
"Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, Ont.VICIOUS ATTACK OF
DIPLOMATIC CORPSRussia's Leading Journal Says
Nearly All Are Incompetent
for Position.St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The Novoye
Vremya publishes a vicious attack
upon practically the entire Russian
diplomatic corps. It recites the career
of thirty of the leading diplomats, and
says that only two of them, M. Tcha-
rykoff, the minister to the Netherlands,
and M. Dediers Giers, the minister at
Brussels, approach the ideal diplomat.
The others lack both education and en-
terprise, and only six of them have
served outside of Europe.M. Tcha-rykoff, who is regarded as the
ultimate successor to Foreign Minister
Lwow, was educated at Oxford uni-
versity, and is said to be strongly pro-
British.The Liberal newspapers are taking
advantage of the opportunity to criti-
cize the course taken by Baron Rosen,
the Russian ambassador at Washing-
ton, in the matter of introducing Prof.
Paul Miulokoff, to President Roosevelt.
They ask upon what grounds the am-
bassador objected to introducing a
member of the parliament in good
standing.Prof. Paul Miulokoff is the leader of
the Constitutional Democratic party in
Russia. He arrived in New York a
week ago, made a political speech at
New York, was entertained by a num-
ber of prominent persons in Washing-
ton, and started on his way back to
Russia last Thursday.

BANKS TO ASSIST WINNIPEG.

Half a Million May Be Advanced for
City's Needs.Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—The general
meeting of the Winnipeg Bankers' As-
sociation to-day in the offices of the
Canadian Bank of Commerce was un-
usually prolonged. The subject of the
Winnipeg civic finances was the im-
portant one before the meeting.
It was agreed by the various local
managers present to recommend to the
head offices of their respective banks
that financial accommodation be grant-
ed the city of Winnipeg at once. The
financial accommodation recommended
was to be proportionately from the
various Canadian chartered banks,
which have offices in Winnipeg. Each
one of these was represented at the
meeting."You understand," said one of the
local managers present to a Telegram
reporter after the meeting, "that it is
merely an accommodation. Its force,
fulness is apparent from being prac-
tically unanimous, and the attitude of
the Winnipeg managers is clearly de-
fined in regard to the financial situa-
tion of the city."The recommendation to the various
head offices by the Winnipeg Bankers'
Association is that an amount, from
\$250,000 to \$500,000 should be advanced
to the city of Winnipeg proportionately
by divided among the several Canadian
chartered banks.Red glass hastens vegetation, while blue
glass suppresses it. Sensitive plants,
like the mimosa, grow fifteen times higher
under red glass than under blue.To Come Here for Jam
is to Go Out SmilingWagstaffe Jams, in 5-lb. tins, Raspberry, Strawberry and Black
Currant, per tin.....90c
"Empress" Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, in 5-lb. tins, each
.....65c
"C. & B." Marmalade, in tins, each, \$1.00, 60c, 40c and 25c
GENUINE HOME-MADE JAMS AND ASSORTED
JELLIES, PER JAR.....25c

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Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

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The Family Cash Grocery

Phone 312

For Six Days Only

In Order to Clear Out the Balance
of Our Fall Stock we are Offering

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

SUITS Made to Order at.....	\$12.00
SUITS " " " ".....	\$17.00
SUITS " " " ".....	\$20.00
SUITS " " " ".....	\$22.00
SUITS " " " ".....	\$25.00

Every Suit we are offering is worth
\$10 per Suit More than we
are asking.

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The Daily Times

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 White Horse, T. T. Bennett News Co., Portland, Ore.
 Oregon News Co., 10 Sixth Street.

GABBLING AUTHORITIES.

Hon. Richard McBride was so palpably worsted yesterday in his controversy with Mr. J. A. Macdonald respecting constitutional practice as covering the case of the Bowser Bill, that we are not at all surprised to hear he resorted to the eminently characteristic expedient of gabbling authorities in the hope of covering his confusion.

In attempting to controvert the position of the leader of the opposition, a position sustained by all authorities, the Premier cited a certain passage from Clement, or rather he quoted as much of the passage as appeared to suit his purpose, leaving out entirely the clauses which were essential to make clear the meaning of the authority quoted. The Premier appeared to think that in order to maintain his position, the fact must be shown that there is an essential difference between the relations of the Parliaments of Canada with the representatives of the crown and the relations of the Parliament of Great Britain with the crown. He could not establish this contention by quoting the passage from Clement in full, so he did just what his conduct in the past would have anyone to expect. He left out the part which might have hampered his alleged argument. Here is the quotation in full, with the omission printed in capitals:

"But, with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last-named, the 'conventions of the constitution,' WHICH, AS WE HAVE SHOWN, ARE AS FULLY OPERATIVE WITHIN CANADA, IN RELATION TO THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS HERE EXISTING, AS IN RELATION TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of the members of the executive council, the Lieut.-Governor must exercise, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, the new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration, but even in such cases, the incoming ministry or executive council must accept entire responsibility for acts of the Lieut.-Governor in connection with the formation of a new giving or withholding of the assent of the Crown to bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province, a Lieut.-Governor acts as a member of the Dominion executive staff, or at all events, is supposed to be subject to 'instructions' from the Governor-General, although, in practice, the supervision of provincial legislation, entrusted to the Dominion executive is exercised after the event by 'disallowance' rather than before the event, by 'instructions' to withhold the Crown's assent."

The curious thing about this passage is that it disposes completely of the only attempt at argument in the whole of the Premier's speech. Mr. McBride argued that if the position of Mr. Macdonald were sound then it would be an easy matter for a federal government to oust from power a provincial government to which it was politically hostile. All that would be necessary would be to issue instructions to a Lieut.-Governor to veto legislation contrary to the advice of the government. This would imply want of confidence in such government, which must resign. But as Mr. Justice Clement shows in the passage quoted, while the Lieut.-Governor acts as a member of the Dominion executive staff, subject to instructions from the Governor-General, the prerogative of the Crown, as represented at Ottawa, is exercised after the event of disallowance rather than before the event by instructions to withhold the Crown's assent. So that whatever the intentions of the government at Ottawa

might have been respecting the Bowser Bill, they were not conveyed to the Lieut.-Governor before the passage of the bill, if they were to be exercised at all, they would have been exercised in the constitutional manner, after the event. Consequently Premier McBride cannot absolve himself of responsibility by throwing the blame upon "Ottawa."

DISCUSSION OF THE BOWSER BILL.

The question of responsibility for the disallowance of the Bowser Natal Act was discussed by the leader of the opposition in the Legislature yesterday afternoon. The speech of Mr. Macdonald was a clear, concise and logical exposition of the constitutional points involved. In it the duty of the leader of the government under the circumstances, was made plainly manifest by citations from acknowledged constitutional authorities. It is an essential principle under responsible government that the representative of the Crown must be in agreement with his advisers in respect to all measures brought before parliament, with the sanction of the government. The moment a conflict of opinion develops, provided the course of the Lieut.-Governor be not influenced by a higher authority, there must constitutionally be a severance of official relations. Premier McBride, in his reply to the arrangement of the leader of the opposition, did not attempt seriously to traverse this position. He talked around the question in a characteristically clumsy and boisterous manner, finally claiming that there must have been instructions from Ottawa and that consequently he was not under any obligations to resign his office. The culminating point of his argument was reached, a point in which was embodied the substance of the Premier's philosophy as a public man when he said: "It is, sir, a pretty hard thing to get into office, and the game when you get there is to stay there."

A good deal of evidence has been accumulating during the past four years in proof of Mr. McBride's far from exalted view of the duties of a public man to his country. Repeatedly, we have been confronted with evidence, most convincing evidence, of the fact that Premier McBride's sole aim, now that he is in office, is to stay there, regardless of the effect upon his personal dignity or of the duty he owes to the province as a leader of public opinion. The point of chief interest in the discussion is the delicate position in which the Premier, who ought constitutionally to be the defender of the course of the Lieut.-Governor, has left that gentleman as the representative of the Crown. Mr. McBride has disavowed all responsibility for the disallowance of the Bowser Bill, while acknowledging that he had informed the Secretary of State at Ottawa some days before the bill finally passed the House that it would be disallowed. This confession implies a discussion between the Premier and the Lieut.-Governor of the course to be pursued in respect to the measure. It implies more than that—it can give no other impression in the light of what has occurred than that the Lieut.-Governor was led to believe from the nature of the discussion that the Premier approved of the course he (the Lieut.-Governor) intended to pursue. But now this highly honorable gentleman intimates that he takes no responsibility—that the Lieut.-Governor must have acted upon advice from Ottawa. No advice was given from Ottawa, as the Premier well knows, consequently the Lieut.-Governor acted upon his own responsibility. That is the situation. Mr. McBride assumes the situation cannot be altered because the relations between the representative of the Crown and the representative of the people, as he says, are sacred. His mouth as Premier is closed, therefore the Lieut.-Governor is also precluded from disclosing whether the Bowser Bill was discussed and whether any advice was given concerning it. Whether Premier McBride's word is to be final in such a grave question remains to be seen.

THE TASK OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

The city council of 1908 has been sworn into office and vested with control of civic affairs. As we have already said, on paper the council appears to be one of the most business-like administrations Victoria has ever had. Possibly before the end of the year it may be the subject of some unfavorable criticism. That is to be expected by any council. At the same time, we have faith in its ability and its combined judgment and take this opportunity of doubting whether at the end of its term the popular verdict will be that it was the "worst council" Victoria has ever had. An esteemed correspondent, Mr. William Marchant, has collated some financial statistics which seem to demonstrate that the council has a very difficult task on its hands to carry out the many important works confronting it with the revenue at its command after meeting all fixed charges. Mr. Marchant's data have been gathered from official sources, and there is no question whatever respecting their authenticity.

The city debt in 1891 was a trifling amount over a million dollars. In 1905, under the loans authorized, it will have increased to three millions and a half. In 1891 the interest charges and sinking funds on account of money borrowed amounted to about seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars. This year the interest and sinking fund will be about a hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. In the

same space of time the gross revenue has grown from about three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to five hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred dollars. The effect of this increasing liability for interest and sinking fund is strikingly illustrated in the expenditures on streets in the past year as compared with the year 1891, although the mileage to be improved and kept in repair in the latter year was greatly in excess of the mileage of the former year. The difference was exactly \$30,355 in favor of 1891 as compared with 1907. Next to the improvement of the water works the most important matter to engage the attention of the new council will be the improvement of the streets of the city. Doubtless the new regime will do the best it can with the means at its command. But we have called attention to the figures collected by Mr. Marchant for the purpose of showing the nature of the task confronting the council and demonstrating that even with an increasing revenue we must not be too sanguine. The council's efforts must be limited by the means at its disposal.

THE WATER WORKS.

The city council of 1908 has been authorized by popular vote to proceed with the improvement of the water works system. It has been empowered to borrow six hundred and nineteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of Engineer Adams, involving a renewal of the system of distribution of water and increasing the effective capacity of the reservoir at Elk Lake. The opinion of the ordinary citizen not endowed with expert knowledge is that in the past there has been a good deal of bungling, to use the mildest possible term, in connection with the administration of the water works department. We are not charging any one connected with the civic administrations of the past, whether permanent officials or elective representatives, with these mistakes, or whatever the proper term may be in describing what has occurred. We are merely giving expression to the popular opinion. We are simply calling attention to a common topic of discussion in the public places of the city.

Now six hundred thousand dollars is a very large sum of money, and it is the obvious duty of the new council, from which much is expected, to take the most effective possible measures to insure that this sum shall be expended in the manner most likely to secure the maximum of benefit to the ratepayers and the citizenship generally. The council is expected, in a word, to disregard all the precedents of the past and to place a qualified man in charge of the improvements to the water works. The man entrusted with this work should have something more than a mere theoretical knowledge of the engineering business. He should be a properly qualified professional man—a competent engineer.

The old council decided that the time had come to employ a man whose whole duty it should be to superintend the water works. When this decision was reached the public assumed that an authority whose qualifications were unquestioned was to be appointed to take over the management of the water works, leaving Mr. Raymur in the position to which he was originally appointed, that of city auditor. But the unexpected happened. Mr. Raymur was selected for the post of water commissioner. Possibly the appointment was a wise one. It may be that he possesses all the qualifications necessary. His extensive experience in the water works department and the intimate knowledge he has gained in connection with the office may have justified the course of the old council. We have nothing whatever to say in disparagement of Mr. Raymur's engineering talents. But we do contend that the members of the new council are expected to put aside every consideration, to disregard all influences which may be brought to bear upon them, and to act solely as they would act if the improvement of the water works were their own private business. If the members of the council were expending over six hundred thousand dollars on works in which they were personally interested they would not select as superintendent of their business a man of purely theoretical attainments. They would first of all engage a practical man and hold him responsible. That is what the people expect of the new council. And we are pleased to see such a course appears to be in contemplation.

Rowland Machin, a popular citizen of Victoria, returned by the steamer *Lonsdale* from Mexico this morning. Mr. Machin has spent the last three months in the republic and has visited most of the principal centres. It will be remembered the trip was made largely in the interests of Mrs. Machin's health. The latter, unfortunately, did not derive the full benefits expected and passed away as recorded in the Times at the time. Mr. Machin's trip, therefore, turned into one of sadness.

The case of Lachovale, the Italian from Australia, was again remanded to-day in the police court, awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from Australia. J. A. Alkman wanted a reduction in the amount of bail demanded, stating that from letters received there was no reason to regard the alleged offence of desertion of his wife as a very serious matter. This was refused, however.

At Bay City, Mich., there is a pile of sugar beets consisting of 30 tons, worth \$7,000. The pile is 70 feet long and 17 feet high.

Splendid Midweek Bargains

REMARKABLE VALUES ARE THESE

TO-MORROW
\$5.75

Reg. Values
 \$7.50
 to
 \$10.00

Ladies' Dressing Gowns Marked
 Low for To-morrow

Reg. Values
 \$7.50
 to
 \$10.00

TO-MORROW
\$5.75

The Mantle Department comes forward to-morrow with exceptional bargains. Ladies' Full Length Dressing Gowns, made of fine quality French flannel and fancy muslin, go on sale. These are made with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, full back finished with ribbon ties and big flounce around bottom, while there are a number of others in the much favored Japanese style. Any woman wishing to purchase a good dressing gown is now afforded a splendid opportunity, and should be here sharp to-morrow morning. The reg. values of these were \$7.50 to \$10.00, but for to-morrow they are marked at **\$5.75**

TO-MORROW
\$3.75

Reg. Values
 \$5.75
 to
 \$7.50

Special Values for To-morrow
 in Ladies' Raincoats

Reg. Values
 \$5.75
 to
 \$7.50

TO-MORROW
\$3.75

A specially good opportunity to procure fine heptonette raincoats is afforded you here to-morrow in the Mantle Department. These come in colors of light grey and fawn, with box back, double-breasted styles without side pockets. You could not wish for better value than these, and especially at a time when they are needed the most. Prepare for your future wet weather needs by purchasing one of these raincoats. The regular values were \$5.75 to \$7.50, but for to-morrow they are marked down to **\$3.75**

TO-MORROW
\$2.50

Reg. Values
 \$4.50
 to
 \$5.00

Children's Coats Marked at
 Small Prices for To-morrow

Reg. Values
 \$4.50
 to
 \$5.00

TO-MORROW
\$2.50

To-morrow will be a day for the children, as we are placing on sale a splendid range of coats. These come in brown and blue velvets, also in tweed effects, full length; box back with small shoulder capes, rolled collars and cuffs with stitching. These should prove interesting values to all mothers wishing to get the child a good coat. They are of the very latest styles, while the material that they are made of would cost, not counting the making up of them, the price that we are asking to-morrow. Regular values \$4.50 and \$5.00. To-morrow **\$2.50**

A FEW OTHER SPECIAL VALUES FOR TO-MORROW

Men's Flannel Shirts. Reg. 50c. To-morrow ... 25c.	Women's Hose. Reg. 35c. To-morrow ... 25c.
Men's Guyot Braces. Reg. 25c. To-morrow ... 15c.	Ladies' Corsets. Reg. 75c. To-morrow ... 50c.
Men's Fit-Rite Suits. Reg. \$18.00. To-morrow ... \$11.75	Men's Working Shirts. Reg. \$1.00 to \$1.50, for ... 50c.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

THE EMPRESS DOING BUSINESS

DINNER LAST NIGHT
 LARGELY ATTENDED

Officials of C.P.R. Made Significant Speeches Concerning It Yesterday.

The Empress hotel is now open and guests are being received. Already there has been a good patronage extended to it, and with the splendid facilities which the C. P. R. has for advertising the advantages of this city as a place to visit, it is safe to say that the Empress will, within a short time, be kept filled to its capacity, and at the same time the advertising which the city will receive will work to the advantage of all other hotels in the city.

At the opening luncheon given to the newspaper men of British Columbia and adjoining states of the Union, some significant remarks were made by some of the C. P. R. officials too late for publication in yesterday's Times.

J. S. Dennis, land commissioner of the company, referred to the benefits which had followed the Portland fair which had followed the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle.

At the time of the Portland fair, the C. P. R. had been able to carry many thousands of dwellers from inland points on the steamer *Princess Victoria*, said Mr. Dennis. In many instances these people were not accustomed to seashore travel and they embraced the opportunity to travel on the fastest steamer on the Pacific coast, and probably about the second fastest anywhere.

he felt, sure he such as would compare favorably with any part of the world. Victoria should reap a good harvest therefore from the exposition of next year.

Mr. Hayter Reed said that the Empress completed the chain of seven hotels which the C. P. R. had erected across the continent. The plan followed by the company was to break away from conventional lines as far as possible and have the hotel filled up more like a club. They had succeeded in this, he thought, and the Empress was surpassed by none of the other hotels of the company.

Last evening the dining room was thrown open to the public and about 250 took dinner. Accommodation was sought by many citizens who found it impossible to obtain tickets, owing to the fact that the places had all been sold before they applied. There was such a rush for seats that all were disposed of last Saturday.

Prof. Claudio's orchestra of eight pieces was in attendance last evening again, and the following programme was given:

March, "Under the Banner of Victory," F. V. Bess; Mazurka, "La Carline," Louis Ganne; Intermezzo, "The Secret," Gauthier; Waltz, "Bogno," J. Amara; E. Pacini; Selection, "March," Flotow; Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," V. Suppe; Waltz, "Gambinus," E. Reucci; Gavotte, "La Alguantaine," Gabriel-Marie; Overture, "Bohemian Girl," Balfe; March, "Hurrah Boys!" J. La-calle; Overture, "The Gallop of England," A. Boileau; Waltz, "Vita Jala," E. Pacini; Capriccio, "The Little Toy Soldier," arr. by G. Rosey; Spanish Dance, "La Lorella," ch. Barci-Clerc; Spanish Dance, "Salut D'Amour," Algar.

The dinner was of the highest order, serving as a splendid manifestation of what the company of chefs and waiters at the hotel is capable of doing.

On the conclusion of the dinner an impromptu dance was held in honor of the opening music being supplied by Prof. Claudio's orchestra.

SCHOOL BOARD WINS IN CHINESE APPEAL

New Point Was Raised Before Full Court as to Place of Residence.

Lee Wing must try all over again if he wishes to gain admittance to the public schools. The appeal in the Full court against the decision of Mr. Justice Irving was this morning dismissed without prejudice to the case if it is again instituted, and proper evidence brought forward.

The history of the case is something like this: Last August Lee Wing came over from China to live with his father Lee Lung. Three days after arriving in the city he applied for a permit to attend the public schools in the city. This was refused by the trustees along with fourteen other applications on the ground that the boys did not know enough of the English language to make them amenable to the discipline of the school. There was also another reason, not specifically stated which was to the effect that the boys in question were going to school for the express purpose of recovering a rebate of the five hundred dollar head tax which they paid upon entering the country.

Lee Wing then brought action against the superintendent of city schools, who was acting on behalf of the trustees, asking for damages, for a declaration of rights, and for a mandamus to compel the superintendent to issue the necessary permit. The idea of asking damages was to pay for the private instruction which it was found necessary to give through the boy being excluded from the benefits of tuition at the schools.

Mr. Justice Irving dismissed the case on the ground that the appeal should have been made to the council of public instruction, which was really the executive council of the provincial government.

Prof. P. C. C. on behalf of the Chinese, claimed that they could not rightly so appeal and that if they did, such an appeal would be useless, as a case of this nature could only be decided by a judicial body. Under the law everyone had a right to be educated free whether able to speak the English language or not. The question of the head tax was not one for the trustees to deal with. Mr. Peters

further quoted from the school act in support of his contention.

Mr. Justice Clement said he thought the superintendent of education was the person to enforce the provisions of the act.

Further questions by their Lordships showed that the father of the boy was at the time the action was brought, residing at Chilliwack, and there was nothing in the evidence to show that the boy was a bona fide resident of the city. The city was not bound to provide education for every transient passerby. Children must be somewhat of a settled quantity before they could make any claims on the education authorities. The boy in question had just arrived from the Orient, and his father was at Chilliwack. He could hardly therefore be said to be a resident.

The case was dismissed. Mr. Justice Martin, Mr. Justice Clement and Mr. Justice Morrison all agreeing that on the last point mentioned, that the appeal could not be sustained.

The case of Bridgeman vs. Hepburn was then proceeded with by the Full court, the chief justice and Mr. Justice Clement and Mr. Justice Morrison constituting the court. The case was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Irving, who decided that the plaintiff had no right to collect commission on the ground that he did not complete the deal, and that the price for which the property was sold was not that at which the agent was commissioned to sell it.

E. V. Bodwell, K. C., stated the case on behalf of the appellant and quoted numerous authorities to show the force of his contentions. He further claimed that if the law was not to support an agent in collecting his commission when the price was not that at first asked, commission men might just as well go out of business altogether.

The case is being continued this afternoon.

The local lodge of the Daughters of St. George sat down to a sumptuous banquet last evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. A large number were present and a most enjoyable evening spent. The table was prettily decorated with flowers and a large glass of champagne. After the banquet, which had been arranged, was disposed of. Songs were rendered effectively by the Misses Marion Penketh and Alice Rivers. Miss Penketh being also the accompanist for the evening. Speeches were made by the district deputy, Mrs. M. A. Green, and the local secretary, Mrs. M. A. Penketh. The banquet was exclusively only the lady members of the lodge being present.

Music Store
• 1004 Government St

VERY SUSCEPTIBLE

Neglect of even an ordinary cough or cold is apt to leave the lungs sore and especially susceptible to bronchial affections. To break up a cold quickly and cure a cold that is causing trouble, nothing more effective than a mixture of one-half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whisky. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of tincture Cinchona compound can be used instead of whisky with the same result. The ingredients for the mixture are not expensive and can be purchased at any good drug store. It will always be found more satisfactory, however, to purchase each separately and mix them at home. Virgin Oil of Pine is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont., being put up, for dispensing only, in half-ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case.

Our Reformed Fleet

By Arnold White in the London Chronicle.

Less than seven years have passed since the black winter week, in which we discovered that the British army was not organized for war. Shocked into fugitive repentance, we vowed that in future the fighting services should be ready for war. In 1899 the army was partly a social machine and partly a fighting machine; it is so to-day. The navy, on the other hand, though not really a fighting machine, and suffering from the cankers of a long peace, was enabled by its own great traditions and the genius of its chiefs to reform itself from within. If the highest German naval authorities are not incorrect, the Royal Navy is twice as strong to-day as it was after the Boer war, although the annual cost of the fleet is now less than in 1905. In achieving this result, the admiralty has not been goaded into reform by parliament or public opinion. On the contrary, the conversion of the navy into a machine ready for instant war to this day is resented by influential persons, who forget that when war comes we shall then all agree that the navy should exist only for war.

Earthquake or Germany?

On October 21st, 1904, when Sir John Fisher became First Lord, it was resolved that the venerable arrangements for the disposition of the fleet then in force, which had lasted since 1812, should be brought up to date. At that time there were nine British squadrons, assigned to every ocean and sea on the planet. The arrangement pleased the foreign office and the admiralty's daughters—many of whom are extremely attractive girls—who date on the 1812 arrangement, because, after all, there is no white male quite so agreeable as a British naval officer, whether he is a middy in his first commission or a retired admiral, full of years and honors, who devotes the

evening of life to attacks on the admiralty. Though the old system of distribution was popular, there was one fatal mistake in the pre-Fisher arrangement of the fleet. For lawn-tennis, waiting, the relief of distress, and ambulance work, an earthquake it was admirable; for war purposes it was useless, because the force was divided and subdivided, and was neither light an enemy nor escape him. The change was made on the principle that Germany—not earthquakes—was the objective; that Teutonic, not seismic, disturbances were the business of the navy.

To the plain man this principle seems sensible, and he wonders that the change was delayed so long. In the many years of the navy, however, the following appeared in large type: "The people of Kingston behaved admirably but if disturbances had followed the terrible calamity of Monday, as they would have followed in many other capitans, there might have been a massacre in Jamaica, and the British Admiralty would have been responsible." And again: "The policy of the Admiralty with respect to the protection of the West Indies is wrong and unworthy. Wireless telegraphy should be established at once between all the islands."

According to this writer, the duty of the Royal navy is to "prevent massacre in Jamaica." Consider what this means. Jamaica is not the only pebble on the imperial beach, and any assumption of responsibility for order on shore at Jamaica is equally binding on the fleet in every other port in the world. To discharge that responsibility would either add at least another £20,000,000 to the navy estimates, or would reduce the outfit on fitness for war by that amount. The nation cannot have it both ways. Either the navy exists for war, or it does not. If it does, to talk about the navy "preventing massacre" in Jamaica is sheer clap-trap. What is the war office for? Fighting on land. What is the navy for? Fighting at sea. Keep each of them to its own job, and we may face the next naval war with composure, but to assign police or ambulance duties on land to the Admiralty is diverting it from the purpose for which it exists—war—to one which can only be accomplished by the sacrifice of war efficiency, or by vastly increased estimates.

Ill-Informed Critics.

Some reforms cannot be effected without passing hard on individuals, and the disestablishment of dozens of miserable little gunboats and sloops scattered all over the world offended by influential persons, who forget that when war comes we shall then all agree that the navy should exist only for war.

Bournemouth and Torquay were vocal with complaints of the ineptitude and folly of the Admiralty. Retired admirals almost to a man agreed that the service was going to the devil. Enthusiastic bimetalists like Mr. L. F. Maxse declared that the sea lords should be hanged at their own yard-arm. The same strategical authority in the National Review complained that Mr. Balfour and the other leaders of the Unionist party have done nothing "to prevent Lord Tweedmouth and Sir John Fisher from demolishing the British navy."

There is, nevertheless, a humorous side to the situation when Whitehall is required to take its strategy from Fleet street. We are told that there are no secrets in strategy. Its principles have been laid down by Napoleon, Nelson, Moltke, and the Daily Mail. Napoleon, Nelson, and Moltke are dead, and therefore the public are compelled to choose between Sir John Fisher, who is officially responsible for the disposition of the fleet, and amateur critics, whose credentials for the task of correcting the Admiralty strategy consist of desultory study in time saved from other avocations.

Good Work Done.

It cannot be denied that the navy and the nation owe much to the press. Without the public opinion created by the newspapers reform would have been impossible, but the sphere of usefulness to landmen and amateur writers is severely limited to the discussion of general principles, and the naval disposition of the fleet and the naval disposition of the fleet outside the territories, and enter the region of technical and professional problems requiring a life study, they become ridiculous in the eyes of the navy and useless for purposes of reform. It is not necessary to know one end of a gun from the other in order to protest effectively against the habit of throwing ammunition overboard in order to save the trouble and discomfort of battle-practice. When the navy made twice as many mistakes as hits it was legitimate for anyone who knew the facts to agitate for improvement, and to urge on the Admiralty the simple proposition that a warship is a gun platform, and that the naval warship of the fleet, from an admiral to a button, should be arranged for quick hitting with shell and shot on the day of battle. When, however, civilian writers discuss the technicalities of gunnery such as the proper calibre, the effect of temperature on cordite, or the proper motive power for ammunition hoists, they make themselves as ridiculous as though the Admiralty Royal were required at the bidding of amateurs to calculate a transit of Venus in their way, not his.

A few years ago the cooking and supply of blue-jackets' food left much to be desired. Public opinion was roused on the subject. The issue of hard biscuits and absence of table d'hôte, the unappetizing and coarsely-prepared meals served out to the sailor were legitimate subjects of public comment. Reform could only be effected from within, because highly technical questions of construction and discipline, which no outsider was competent to deal with, were involved in the alterations necessary to give the public opinion effect. The Admiralty took action, and to-day the newer ships take their own bread, and some ships serve well-cooked meals to the lower deck ratings, although there is still grave cause for discontent in the fleet.

So long as the Navy League eschewed technical criticism it was a power in the land. Recently, however, it has departed from its earlier practice and indulged in a class of criticism which is without weight either with the navy or the nation. Its latest manifesto is an instance of the danger of using a smattering of knowledge to deal with technical questions. The executive committee attacks the Admiralty for making "Chatham the headquarters of the Home fleet. As a matter of fact, the Admiralty has not made Chatham the headquarters of the Home fleet. That, however, is a detail. What strikes the average man is the presumption displayed by any committee of landmen in censuring the highest strategical authority in the world on any such matter as the disposition of the fleet. The composition of the Navy League executive (I served on it for many years) is not such as to warrant an expression of opinion on any technical matter connected with the fleet. The German Navy League never forgets the adage of the shoemaker and his last—and would be suppressed if it were not so.

SOLDIERS' QUEER PETS.

The soldier is, as regards his own private pets, very catholic in his tastes, and there can scarcely be a single species of animal which has not at some time been cared for by a Tommy Atkins. It is asserted that some marines, whilst stationed at Simonstown, South Africa, had a very young shark which they had caught, as a pet. It was, of course, kept in a small tank. Even more curious was the pet of some soldiers stationed at Ascension—a gigantic turtle, upon whose back the playful Tommies are said to have tried to ride a la Frobenius. Two privates in India have two leopard cubs as pets, and the creatures can never be persuaded to leave their masters' presence. Of course this sign of affection is rather embarrassing when the men are falling in on parade, so that they have generally to chain them up in the cook house. One day, however, this plan proved disastrous, one of the cubs getting loose during the absence of the cook, seizing the whole of the company's meat, and devouring it. The meal finished, the animal trotted across the barrack square to its master, drilling under the colonel, and laid the bone at his feet. What the colonel said is not recorded. From the Boy's Own Paper.

MOUSE HELD IN HER WAIST.

Riding from Lorain into Cleveland on a Lake Shore car with a mouse imprisoned in her waist was the experience of Miss Elizabeth Triestram, a school teacher. She felt something crawling about inside her dress. With a shock she clutched at her side and was horrified when her hand closed over the animal. Miss Triestram confessed her predicament to companions, but none was brave enough to attend her. When the car reached Cleveland Miss Triestram was still holding on to the mouse, which was nearly dead from squeezing. The report of a cannon has been heard as far away as 146 miles.

To-Day In India

By a Special Commissioner in the London Daily News.

The Bengal is the maker of new India. Consequently everyone who sets out to describe or explain the current movement is impelled to begin by trying to get him into focus.

Any such attempt involves a reconsideration of our traditional estimate of the Indian character. There is surely no such creature alive as the Indian we have been taught to believe in—the placid and stagnant or glib and superficial person, without initiative, volition or humor, with little gratitude and no pity, the slave of a boundless incapacity for seeing and speaking the truth. But English writers for generations have so presented the being they thought they knew, and the Indian who has suffered most from the historic travesty is the native of Bengal.

A Tradition of Calumny.

Everybody knows the paragraph in the essay on Warren Hastings wherein Macaulay castigates the Bengal as a stranger alike to courage, independence and decency, but familiar with all those arts which are the natural defence of the weak: "Large promises, smooth excuses, elaborate tissues of circumstantial falsehood, chicanery, perjury, forgery, are the weapons of the Lower Ganges."

The judgment crystallized into these classic sentences has done duty ever since. Half a century later, that accomplished journalist, the late G. W. Stevens, compressed into a little book the gossip which he had collected from his acquaintances in Calcutta; and only the other day the latest of the "Bengal" special correspondents permitted himself the luxury of a comprehensive indictment of Bengal domestic life.

A British Product.

The Englishman in India, while professing a cordial admiration for the Rajput and the Sikh, has an immeasurable contempt for the Bengali. It is really based, I believe, upon the notion that if you strike a Bengali he will not knock you down—a notion which, possibly, may soon stand in need of correction. Apart, however, from his physical weakness, the Bengali is apt to repel the Anglo-Indian for several reasons other than those enumerated by his archrival. He moves slowly and in a groove—and the groove is chiefly one of reaction. We have provided for him has been precisely calculated to exaggerate those faculties which are commonly over-developed in him. His congenial leaning is towards things of the emotions and the imagination, and we have given him a smattering of literary philosophy. His remarkable powers of memorizing are naturally a snare, and we have furnished him with facilities for making them a curse. He is the best subject so far discovered for experimenting with Western methods of cram, and we have taken care to apply those methods with the help of text-books and crib which, as Mr. Wells would say, must be seen to be believed in. The "Babu," a short, largely a British product; and, perhaps for that very reason, we reward him with a double measure of scorn.

Ubiquitous and Indispensable.

Our view of him is shamefully imperfect. British superiority on the one hand and Indian reserve on the other have created an impassable social gulf between the races. Hence our only knowledge of the Bengali as of other Indians, has been gained through contact with him in the bazaar, the law courts, or the mercantile office. We realize him as part of the administrative machine, but what he may be in other relations of life we have no means of knowing. He has his faults of course, and they happen to be just those faults of which the average Briton is least tolerant. But it is just as well to remember that, as the Bengalis are in some respects the most intellectual of the Indian peoples, so they are the most assimilative. They have learnt our ways and grown into our system. British India without the Bengali is inconceivable. He is ubiquitous and indispensable.

The Examination Mill.

It is hardly necessary to say that the class which counts as a factor in the commercial, the official, or the political world is a class apart from the peasant and the villager. Its members have acquired something at least of that instruction which we dignify by the name of Western education. They have attended school and probably college. Some thousands are in the enjoyment of a university degree; many more thousands command a relative value as "plucked B. A.s," or have contrived, often under great hardships, to "read up" to the Entrance of the First Arts examination—equivalent to matriculation or the Junior B. A. at an English university. The Indian universities were modeled upon the old University of London, now happily reformed. That is to say, they were, and still are, examination mills, and the modern educationalist has come in process of time to regard them as merely mischievous agencies. So, indeed, they may be; but it is not difficult to understand why the earnest or ambitious young Indian has not hitherto shared this view. A beneficent government not having provided any other form of higher education, he has had no choice but to undergo a degree, reached through the customary channels, as the one possible opening to a career, and he has made for it.

The Poor Scholar.

The passion for knowledge is an Indian characteristic, and, as in medieval Germany or Italy, its typical embodiment is the poor scholar. From the frugal home in his ancestral village he makes his way to Calcutta, his whole resources, perhaps, the meagre allowance which is barely sufficient to cover his college fees. If his parents are able to screw out a little more than this the student can pay for a "seat" in one of the other of the hostels or messes which abound in the academic quarter, and thus become a unit in a co-operative household. But if not, he must depend upon the generosity of his fellows, or find bed and board in the compound of some wealthy Hindu not unwilling to acquire merit by providing harborage

for successive generations of needy scholars.

Every college professor, English or Indian, who cares for his work at all can tell you stories, often tragic enough, of the hunger for learning, and all are disposed to agree that in the whole world there is no brighter or more promising youth than the Bengali student at the beginning of his course. But the brightest fades as the deadening process does its work, and by the time his "final" is reached the graduate is fit for nothing but an office desk and a pittance of two pounds sterling a month.

Students and Politics. To the English official, and not seldom to the old-fashioned Indian, it is matter for grief and chagrin that the student community has got indoctrinated with politics. This development unquestionably has its dangers, and we may all regret that young Bengal should be so ready to accept the gospel of Benin Chandra Pal, and should find an unholy joy in breaking up the meetings convened by its elders. There is, however, another side to the question, though the Government, which not long ago issued a savage resolution on the subject, does not appear to think so. The rapid growth of an educated or semi-educated middle class, rightly clamoring for opportunity, is something more than an embarrassment to the Imperial Government. It is a menace to India herself. All parties admit the fact, but the reasonable inference is seldom drawn. It is absurd to imagine that we can turn back the current. We ought, therefore, to recognize with relief that educated India is preparing to divert its force to a new ideal of education is emerging and a new conception of civic duty.

The Indian is learning that it is suicidal for him to depend for his livelihood upon the chances of Government service, and no less suicidal to be content with an equipment only just good enough to bring him the wages of a subordinate clerk. This truth is vividly realized by the young generation; hence its eagerness to participate in the national movement. At present the only apparent result is disturbance, and the principal sufferers are the students themselves. But the froth, we may hope, will disappear in time, and the enthusiasm which has made the youthful Bengal so keen a missionary of the Swadeshi idea may drive him to demand a genuine scientific and technical training, and then to make a productive outlet for his work.

The Greatness of Bengal.

It is in accordance with the fitness of things that such a tendency should have had its beginnings in Bengal—so often the birthplace of great movements and the home of great personalities, although in certain respects behind the South and West of India. An unwritten chapter in the history of modern India is the record of what has been done for the people by men of Indian race, and in that record a commanding share has fallen to Bengal. This fact makes all the more curious the rooted belief of Anglo-India that the Bengali people is hopelessly degenerate. The century just passed will furnish us with abundant illustrations. In Ram Mohun Roy and Keshub Chunder Sen we have examples of daring religious reformers; in the pundit Vidyasagar an educationalist of genius; in Vivekananda, famous on both sides of the Atlantic by his lectures, a singularly powerful embodiment of the renaissance Indian ideal. In our own day, while Rabindranath Tagore has revealed the riches of Bengali as a literary language, the brilliant experimental work of Dr. P. C. Roy and Dr. J. C. Bose has been continued in every laboratory in Europe; and a long line of eminent citizens have left their mark on the public life of the country. All this does not look like exhaustion.

SPECULATION ETHICS.

But the supreme objection to gambling in all its forms, whether in sport or in speculative business, is that it works harm and loss to society. As soon as any practice or conduct is found to be socially hurtful, it thereby becomes wrong, whatever men may have thought of it before. Does not all morality rise to consciousness through the fact of social advantage or injury? Now, the long and costly experience of mankind bears uniform testimony against gambling, till at last the verdict of civilization has become nearly unanimous as human judgment can be that it is an intolerable nuisance. It is a dangerous or unsocial form of excitement; it hurts character, demoralizes industry, breeds quarrels, tempts men to self-destruction; and it works special injustice to women and children. We may not know precisely why morphine preys upon the nervous system, and has to be labelled "poisonous." The fact is the main consideration. So with the stimulus or excitement of gambling. Grant that I profess myself willing to pay for my fun. The fun is degrading, like the prize fight or bear-baiting. —Charles F. Dole in The Atlantic Monthly.

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Chase & Sanborn's delicious Coffee is always the same and always the best.

If you are a coffee lover, Chase & Sanborn's will win your heart.

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Several friends who do not drink very much TEA or COFFEE have asked us to include our TABLE JELLY TABLETS. They are included in this competition.

\$800.00

TO 128 WINNERS

First Prize - \$250
Second " - 50
Third " - 25

50 PRIZES AT \$5 EACH.

75 PRIZES AT \$3 EACH.

CONDITIONS:

The conditions of this Limerick are perfectly simple. All you have to do is to fill in the last line of the Limerick, which is shown below, and then send it, accompanied by a tin lid (with label attached) of a package of Lipton's Tea, orange, pink, red or gold label, or Lipton's Coffee (embossed lid only), or three pint wrappers of Lipton's Table Jelly Tablets, any flavor, which entitles the reader to send in one Limerick. You may send in as many Limericks as you like, so long as a tin or three Jelly Tablet wrappers accompany each Limerick.

LIPTON'S TEA

NO PACKAGE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE

PACKED ONLY IN AIRTIGHT TINS

LIMERICK

Said a lady who's quite up-to-date,
"You will have the best nineteen naught eight,
For if you drink Lipton's Tea
You will readily see

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of The Mail and Empire as final and enter the competition on this distinct understanding.

Signature

Address

The competition will be decided by the editor of The Mail and Empire, Toronto, whose decision must be accepted as final. Envelopes must be addressed "Lipton's Limericks" and sent to The Mail and Empire Building, Toronto, not later than the last mail on Friday, January 31st, 1908.

CAUTION—Don't send lid and answer separately—put all under one cover, seal, and prepay at letter rate, 2 cents per ounce, or fraction of ounce.

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WHAT MEN OF SCIENCE SAY
OF MAS DE LA VILLE WINES

Sold by Druggists & Grocers
QUARTS 75c PINTS 40c

THE LANCET (January, 1906), speaking of Mas de la Ville Wine, says: "The Juice had a pleasant flavor of the grape, and was free from objectionable preservatives. It contains 16.85 per cent. of solid matter, the bulk of which was grape sugar."

L. PORTES, First Chemist of the Hospital St. Louis, in Paris; Chemist of the "Chambre Syndicate du Commerce des Vins en gros," writes:

"CHATEAU PEYRON: The liquid, when analyzed, has shown the following composition:

Density,	1.063	Grape Sugar	157.19
Extract,	155.45	Alcohol,	0
Acids,	3.500	Ascorbic Acid,	0
Nitrogen (calculated in albuminoid matter),	4.134	Salicylic Acid,	0
		Saccharine,	0

"CONCLUSIONS: The product, on being analyzed, reveals the composition of a perfectly normal must ('grape' juice), and fulfils all the necessary conditions to be used as a hygienic non-alcoholic drink. In fact, the proportion of hydro-carbides and nitrogenous elements give it a real food value."—L. PORTES.

J. ADDYMAN GARDNER, M. A., F. I. C., and F. T. ADDYMAN, B.Sc., F. I. C., Consulting Chemists of St. George's Hospital, write (February 5th, 1906): "The liquor consists of unfemented grape juice. No adventitious preservatives such as salicylic acid were present. The relatively high proportions of carbohydrate and albuminous matter render the juice of much higher nutritive value than French wines, and it has the advantage of being non-alcoholic; the acid being for the most part easily available, should be readily digestible, and would not produce acidity."

OUR THREE-FOLD MOTTO.

The above analysis explains and justifies our Three-fold Motto, which is

1. No Alcohol. 2. No Preservatives. 3. Grown . . . not manufactured

The Elixir of Longevity

WILSON'S INVALIDS PORT

(A la quina du Perou)

—A BIG BRACING TONIC

postpones indefinitely the encroaching frigidity of advancing years, and makes all the enjoyments of life possible.

If you are run down in health or strength, ask your druggist for a bottle.

It will give you buoyancy of spirit, the firm step of an athlete, and make you feel young again—That's the point.

BIG BOTTLE

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE 72

THE FUNCTION OF A BANK

Is to receive money from those who have it to spare, and to loan it among those who need it for legitimate business enterprise. We receive the money of Western people and invest it only in the West. By banking with us you keep your money at home.

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Capital Paid Up, \$1,200,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, \$116,000.

GODFREY BOOTH, Local Manager, VICTORIA, B. C.

Buy Your Election Hats at the Big Semi-Ready Wardrobe Sale

ALL \$3.00 AND \$3.50 HATS NOW \$1.95

50 Dozen (Broken Lines) Underwear now 35c. per Garment

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ALL STANDARD SIZESHEAD OFFICE—Chancery Chambers,
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J. S. FLOYD, Secretary-Treasurer.

COUNCIL HELD

FIRST SITTING

WATERWORKS BY-LAW

WAS FINALLY PASSED

Various Matters Relative to Year's Work Brought Up for Consideration.

The first sitting of the city council for 1908 was held last night with Mayor Hall presiding and all the aldermen present. Everything was harmonious in the extreme. The new members seemed to be quite at home and they started well by trying to get information on some things on which they were not quite clear.

One of these questions is one which vitally affects part of the north end of the city. The question of the sewerage and foreshore between the mills of Lemon & Gossman and the Taylor Mill Company. In answer to a query from Ald. Norman the city solicitor explained that the matter had been in dispute for a long time. The Dominion government had agreed to turn the foreshore over to the city if a lease could be agreed upon with the mill companies in question.

A lease had been drawn up, but had not been found acceptable. There was a dispute as to the roadway which should pass between the wharves and as to the length of lease. The city wanted to make it for ten years, whereas the companies wanted it to be for not less than twenty. As they could not agree the matter had been allowed to stand over but the solicitor thought suitable terms might be arranged all right and the matter settled. It was brought up as a result of a petition from Jno. Dee and 71 others, asking for an abatement of the sewer nuisance at Rock Bay.

There will be no special audit of the city accounts for the past year. The work has already been done by Auditor Raymur and the new council could see no good reason for spending a large sum of money on having them again gone through.

In answer to an advertisement of the city officials there were three applications for the position of auditor. Two of these, the ones from Joseph Pearson and F. R. Sargison, were asking to make a special audit, while A. V. Kenah wanted the permanent position. The appointment of a special auditor was arranged for on a resolution of ex-Ald. Fell, seconded by ex-Ald. Verinder, at one of the sittings of the late council. It was hinted by one of the councillors last night that ex-Ald. Fell had a special object in doing this, but as no one seemed to know anything about it, the idea of a special auditor was dropped and it was decided to appoint a regular auditor to go through the books every three months. The finance committee at its first meeting will go into the matter and definitely define the duties of the office and then at the next meeting applications will be asked.

The necessary annual loan by-law was introduced and passed through its various stages, authorizing the borrowing of \$250,000 at five per cent, to be expended in defraying current expenses, to be paid for out of the current revenue of the year.

The waterworks by-law, which had been submitted to the ratepayers on election day and approved by them, was reconsidered and finally passed. In answer to a question, the city solicitor said that they had now no power to change the provisions of the by-law without getting an order from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. If they did not spend the money voted they were answerable to no one but their constituents, who had given them the mandate to spend it.

The incinerator by-law was also finally passed and the finance committee will at once go into the matter of calling for tenders and making definite arrangements for the work.

A number of communications were received and referred to the respective committees. Neil McDonald wrote complaining of the bad state of the Four Bay road.

J. E. Biddle, asked for repairs to Houghton street.

George McQuaker applied for a position as plumber. This was referred to the water commissioner.

The following matters, which had been left over from the last council and had been referred to this one, were reported by Clerk Dowler:

H. P. McDonald, assistant chief of fire department, et al., requesting an increase in pay.

Josiah Bull, release of corporation land, Elk lake. Reported upon by water commissioner Nov. 19th.

J. Sullivan, Victoria Laborers' Protection Union, re-increase in pay of corporation laborers.

Dr. J. C. Fagan's letter and report of E. Mohun, C. E., on condition of James Bay flats.

Messrs. Mason & Mann, re consolidation of the Municipal Elections Act.

Messrs. Mason & Mann, re amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act and City Waterworks Private Bill.

The matter of a grant to J. Salt, inmate of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of \$50 for special services.

F. R. Sargison and A. V. Kenah and others, applying for the position of auditor of special audit.

These were referred to the various committees.

A report was received from Water Commissioner Raymur objecting to certain statements made in the report of Mr. Howe, which he said were incorrect. One of these was that the pressure record on the day of the fire was missing. This was not true. Howe had asked for it at the pumping station and had been told that it was in the city hall and he could get it there if he would ask for it. This was not done.

Further, Mr. Howe said that none of the hydrants had a gate attached, which was not true for every hydrant had a valve between it and the main, otherwise when repairs were made the whole system would have to be turned off.

Mr. Raymur also asked the council for a new horse and wagon for his department. The communication was referred to the finance committee.

A tender for printing the annual report of the council was referred to the finance committee. It was from the Colonial Printing & Publishing Co.

The offer was to print the report similar to last year, at \$1.45 for every printed page and \$3.00 for each page of illustrations, making the cuts 20 cents per square inch.

The matter of preparing for the exhibition this year was brought up and Ald. Henderson was appointed a representative of the council on the exhibition committee and T. W. Paterson was the outsider appointed by the council.

Ald. Henderson said the management had been rather severely criticised last year and he thought this was unfair, for they had done their best to make the show a success. However, if they wanted him to do it he would try to find time to attend to the work again.

A question was asked as to why the street work which was so badly needed had not been done. Ald. Henderson said that the streets must take their turn. All could not be done at once. The work was done as fast as possible and this spring he thought much more would be done than last year as there were men to be obtained to do it. At this time of the year it was unprofitable to the city to do the work.

Ald. Norman moved, seconded by Ald. Hall, that the clerk be instructed to write the manager of the Victoria Chemical Works, asking what steps had been taken since last summer to abate the nuisance caused by the fumes from their works.

Ald. Gleason reported that he was on a committee to look into the matter last year and he had visited the works. The fumes were caused by a defective furnace, and this could not be remedied in this country. A new one had been ordered in the Old Country, and as soon as it arrived the fumes would not be as bad. The resolution was passed.

The council then adjourned.

CHURCH AS HOME

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's hospital, at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, a fine old building dating from the 15th century. Originally a monastery, but Queen Elizabeth turned it into an almshouse to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each, down the sides of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They each have a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At a chapel daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully carved old oak, the original work that the monks used.

A badger weighing 32 pounds has been killed in a garden at Clapham Park, London.

MORAL SITUATION

IN VICTORIA CITY

Subject Was Brought Up at Meeting of Council Last Evening.

After all the other business of the council had been disposed of last night and the members were just considering the possibility of adjourning, Alderman Gleason rose to a question of privilege. He complained of two lines used editorially in the Colonist of Thursday last, which read as follows: "Vice is more conspicuous in Victoria to-day than it has been in ten years." Alderman Gleason wanted the mayor to state what action he intended to take in the matter. If the accusation were true something should at once be done to make a change, but if it were not true it should be made quite clear that such was the case.

His Worship said that while he was in the chair the laws would be enforced.

Alderman Henderson said that the passage quoted was a reflection on the police committee. He thought Victoria was the most orderly city he had known.

Alderman Fullerton said that if the statement had been made by some people it would have at once been said that they were trying to knock the city. Crime had been less in Victoria

than ever before; in spite of the fact that the city was growing.

Alderman Mable, who was a member of the police commission for last year, said that the population of Victoria was getting larger all the time, but they had the same police force. True they had the patrol wagon, but it was earning less every day.

Alderman McKeown said that during the past ten years the city had doubled in population and it would be queer if there was no increase in vice.

His Worship said he would take the matter up if they would leave it to him, and it was accordingly dropped.

LAWYER AND THE LANDLADY.

The woman was in the box, and she was a very nice-mannered, respectable woman, who kept a cheap boarding house, and it was the desire of one of her guests to be dishonest that had brought her to the court to make him pay his board bill.

"How old did you say you were, madam?" inquired the lawyer, with no reason on earth, for an elderly landlady is no more anxious to lose a board bill than a young one.

"I did not say, sir," she responded, flushing to the roots of her hair.

"Will you be kind enough to say, madam?"

"It's none of your business," "Objection, sustained," smiled the judge.

"Um," said the lawyer, rubbing his chin. "How much did you say the amount was the defendant owed you?"

"Three pounds."

"And for how long was that?"

"Three weeks."

"That's one pound a week, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Three weeks at one pound a week is three pounds, I believe you said?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness was patient, but her temper was not improved under the strain.

"Isn't that an extravagant price to pay for board in your locality, madam?" inquired the lawyer severely.

"He didn't pay it, sir," answered the witness, beginning to turn.

The lawyer gave a little start of surprise, then became indignant at the very thought of a witness talking like that.

"Don't be facetious, adam," he said, assuming a tone of warning. "This is a serious matter. I have asked if your prices were not exorbitant, and you have seen fit to answer lightly, madam. Now, madam, I ask you in all earnestness, if you mean to tell this court that your prices are moderate and that if I should come to your house to board you would charge me one pound a week?"

Answer directly, madam," and the barrister squared his shoulders and assumed an imperial manner.

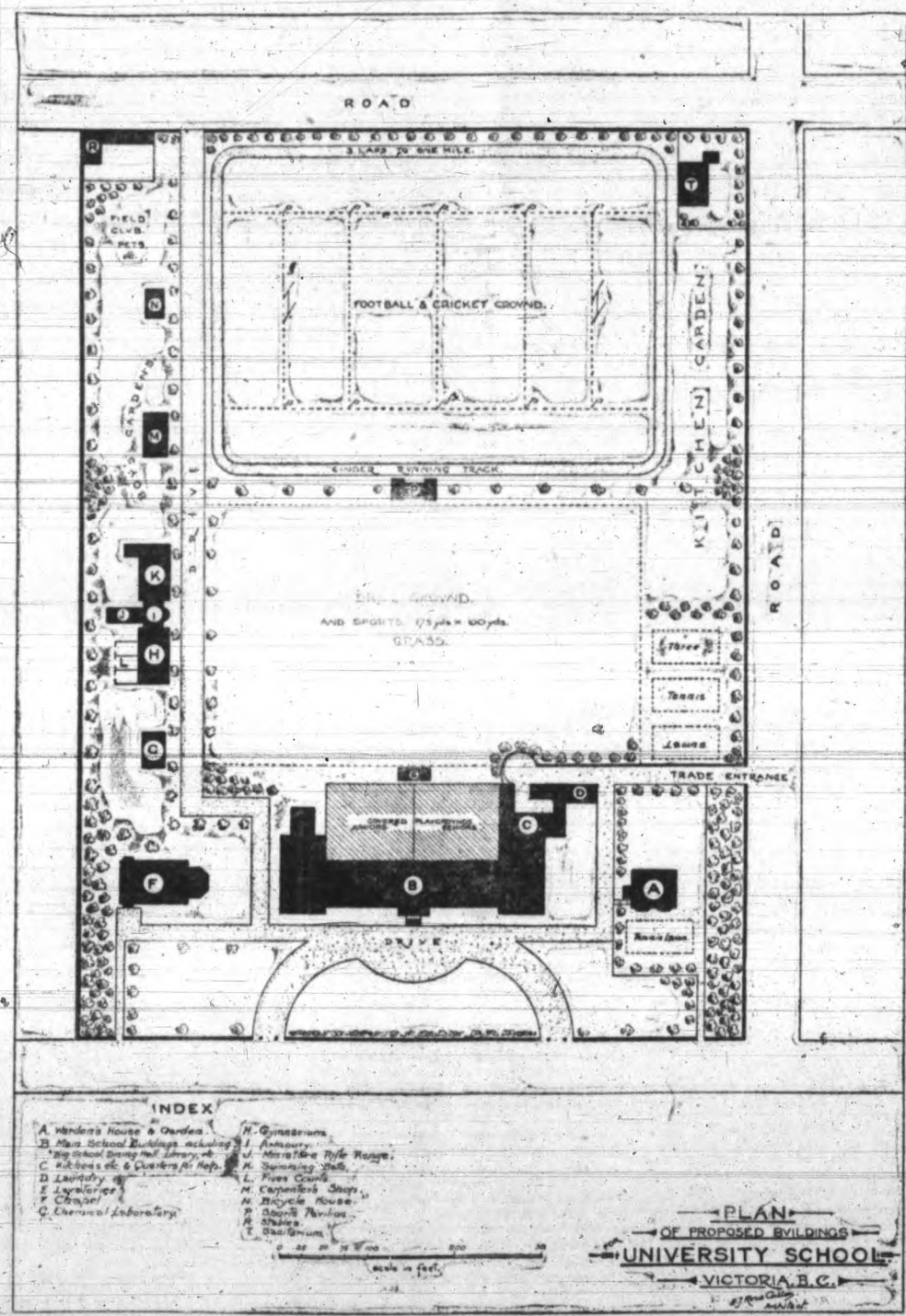
The witness was not at all abashed. "No, sir," she said, simply, "I would."

"I thought not, I thought not," interrupted the lawyer, bending over and rubbing his hands.

"No, sir," continued the witness, "I should not charge you at all. I would make you pay in advance."—Tribune.

One of the startling facts developed by the public service commission of New York city is that over 100 persons are killed or seriously injured every month by the "urban railway system."

The annual toll of deaths in accidents is between 500 and 600.



THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

In Saturday's issue of the Times appeared an article dealing with the proposed extension of University school, under the charge of W. W. Bolton. The accompanying illustration explains itself, setting forth the plan which Mr. Bolton has in view. The proposal is to locate on a piece of land with a roadway surrounding it. The school proper and all the accessories to it are shown in the illustration.

This shows the model character which is expected from the enlarged school. The financial arrangements are now being perfected, and the buildings are soon expected to be commenced.

With this work carried out there will be no better school in Canada than this one representative of Victoria.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 21 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions, either by a mother, son, daughter, L. W. H., or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry of application made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be, in priority of right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the applicant is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any priority of entry, and the entry will become vacant, or, if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

ENTRY is required to be made under the conditions under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) The father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader residing upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

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Board of School Trustees of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly. Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 18th day of January, 1908.

WM. W. NORTHOTT,
Returning Officer.

Session of the Legislative Assembly, 1908.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Victoria that application will be made in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for a private Bill to re-enact, ratify and confirm the "Corporation of Victoria Waterworks Act, 1872," and the "Victoria Waterworks Amendment Act," Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1882, and to make the following amendments:

To amend Section 2 of the Act of 1872, which enables the Corporation by a Commissioner to construct waterworks, by giving to such Commissioner the power to manage and conduct and determine the use for any and every purpose to which any waters of the Corporation are put, to such Act, and to consolidate the same with the following amendments:

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Real Estate Advertisements, Victoria District

The Staneland Company

838 and 840 FORT STREET

Paint Makers and Jobbers of
Painters' Supplies

SOLE AGENTS

BURRELL & CO'S RENOWNED WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL.

PRATT & LAMBERT'S VARNISHES.
ZOCUS COMPOSITIONS.

CONSTITUTION IS VIOLATED

(Continued from page 1.)

ing exercised to safeguard the interests of the province and make the most of a resource which was, owing to existing conditions, rapidly increasing in value. There was reason to suppose that the system, under which the timber lands of the province were administered, was susceptible of improvement from the financial standpoint, and that the asset so far disposed of might have been made to yield many millions dollars to the provincial revenues. It was not unreasonable that legitimate timber men should share in the forest wealth of the country. But the element of speculation should be made subservient to the industrial idea and not permitted to extend too generally in a land grab.

The rapidly accruing values of these lands, which should have been conserved to the country, would profit those who had been permitted to acquire them so freely.

While not prepared to yield absolute credit to the government for recognizing the importance of encouraging irrigation in the province, or to essay before hand any appreciation of a scheme not yet before the House, he was willing to join in assenting to the general merits of such an enterprise. As to the proposal to establish a university in the province, before the House was asked to assent to such a project they should be apprised as to the amount of the public domain which it was proposed to allocate in order to bring such a creation about.

Turning to the Oriental question Mr. Macdonald referred to the Bower bill of last year, which, he said, merited rather the appellation of the

Bill-tailed Bill.

Bob-tailed Bill.

To that bill, whether good or bad, the Lieut.-Governor refused his assent. There was a well-known principle that the King could do no wrong. That is, that he acted on the advice of his responsible advisers. These advisers were responsible to the members of the legislature, who were in turn responsible to the people. There was only one exception to this rule, where the Lieut.-Governor could do any act, except by the advice of his ministers, and that was in the case of reserving a bill, which might be done on the instructions of the Governor-General of Canada. It might be that the premier and his colleagues were not at fault in this case. He was not in a position to charge them. He was not at fault. But he did say that it must be shown that the Lieut.-Governor acted upon instructions from the Governor-General-in-Council before they could

Shirk Responsibility.

for the Lieut.-Governor's action. The premier did not attempt to establish this. He did not say that he did not advise the Lieut.-Governor to withhold his assent to the bill. If he did not advise him to withhold his assent then he did advise him to assent to the bill. Every bill which passed the House must be advised by a responsible minister, and as the premier was first minister he must take this responsibility. If his Honor refused this advice and preferred to take another course he could only do so if he had the instructions of the Governor-General-in-Council. It was for the government to find out whether he had those instructions. The premier had a right to see the instructions upon which the Lieut.-Governor withheld his assent.

Unless the premier was prepared to state that the Governor-General had instructed the Lieut.-Governor not to assent to that bill, then he must take the responsibility for the act of the Lieut.-Governor. Responsibility for the act of the Lieut.-Governor must rest upon somebody. It must either rest upon his advisers or upon the Governor-General. There was no middle course. If it were true, as suggested in newspaper reports that there were no instructions from the Governor-General to the Lieut.-Governor, then the Lieut.-Governor had declined to accept the advice of the government. And yet in the face of this the premier resolutely subversive of responsible government.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: "Has the Governor-General power to dismiss the Lieut.-Governor from office?" Mr. Macdonald said he thought he had. But this made no difference in the point they were discussing now. If the Governor-General gave the instructions

to the Lieut.-Governor then the Lieut.-Governor was right, and

The Responsibility

rested with the Governor-General. But if there were no such instructions responsibility rested not with the Lieut.-Governor, but with his advisers. There was only one course, according to constitutional usage, which the government could pursue. They must either compel the Lieut.-Governor to take the course advised or resign, so that the Lieut.-Governor would be compelled to call upon somebody else, who would be prepared to take responsibility for his act, and if he failed to get anybody else, there was only one thing for the Lieut.-Governor to do, and that was to resign from office.

Mr. McPhillips: "If instructions came from the Governor-General-in-Council where would the responsibility lie?"

Mr. Macdonald said it would lie with the Governor-General-in-Council. If such instructions existed he for one had no desire to shirk from responsibility those to whom it attached.

Personally he stood for the

Exclusion of Orientals

from the province. The standard of living attained by labor was not capable of withstanding the competition of these people, and he believed any general invasion of the Oriental people would prove disadvantageous to all classes of citizens in Canada. As British subjects it devolved upon them to weigh the question with all seriousness.

As to the constitutional aspects of the case, if the province had jurisdiction in the premises, then it was certainly to be expected that the government should have made some serious essay to have the views of the legislature assented to. As it was, they were in the position now of trampling under foot the dearest principles of responsible government.

Mr. Macdonald introduced a number of citations from Todd, in which the responsibility of the ministers for all acts of the crown and other kindred principles were laid down as maxims of the British Constitution, one of these citations being offered in support of the contention that the government, in an exigency such as that occasioned by the refusal of the Lieut.-Governor to assent to the immigration bill, was bound either to yield the point of difference or resign office.

By raising the point at issue the premier sought to create the idea that he was not responsible for the Lieut.-Governor's act. But a true analysis of his position showed that he must either accept such responsibility or take the position of having enunciated a policy which was not acceptable to the Lieut.-Governor, in which case his resignation was called for. The premier was reported to have said to the secretary of state at Ottawa, that this bill would not receive the assent of the Lieut.-Governor.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "He never said

it."

Mr. Macdonald: "This was while the bill was before the House. My friend (Mr. Tatlow) must have known this."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Why?"

Mr. Macdonald said it was scarcely assumable that knowledge on such a subject was confined to one member of the government.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he was not supposed to know what conversation was taking place at Ottawa.

Mr. Macdonald said the finance minister was supposed to know what the premier said when the bill was before the House. He knew the Lieut.-Governor was either in favor of the bill or was not satisfied. And he knew that while the bill was going through the House, and the premier was said to have made that statement in Ottawa before the bill passed the House. If this were so Mr. Macdonald pointed out that there was

A Constitutional Rule

which should have applied, which stipulates that the representative of the crown must be at one with his ministers in all matters of state, and if he disapproved of a particular measure he should settle the question with them while the bill was still before the legislature. If the Lieut.-Governor disapproved of this bill and the premier stated at Ottawa that he did disapprove of this bill while before the legislature, why did not the leader of the government have it out at this time, when the matter was before the legislature, and find out from his Honor whether he was going to take his advice or whether he was going to reject it, so that opportunity might have been had to force the Lieut.-Governor to do what the legislature believed was in the

interests of the province, and carry out the will of the legislature.

In conclusion Mr. Macdonald moved the following amendment to the address:

"That the speech in reply be amended by adding thereto the following amendment:

"We censure His Honor's responsible ministers for their action in connection with His Honor's non-assent to the bill of last session, entitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia.'"

Premier's Reply.

Hon. Mr. McBride, in replying, wanted to know how it was if Mr. Macdonald was sincere in his utterances, he had not raised an issue on this question in the bye-election at Vancouver. He admitted that the Liberal leader's argument was finished and logical. He denied that he was responsible for the act of the Lieut.-Governor, and as an executive of the Dominion government, and contended that the Lieut.-Governor had instructions.

Mr. Macdonald: "Where are the instructions?"

Hon. Mr. McBride said instructions were given to the Lieut.-Governor when he took the oath of office, which justified him in following such a procedure as was done in this case.

Mr. Macdonald claimed that there should be special instructions. In some cases the executive council of Canada had directly interfered apart altogether from the instructions issued in the first instance. But these cases were few and far between. He was satisfied to rest his case with the statement that His Honor was in possession of instructions handed him by the clerk of the Privy Council of Canada when he was given his commission, and which instructions were full and ample in so far as to protect his executive act in withholding royal assent to this bill. The province had absolutely no jurisdiction over the Lieut.-Governor. They would not in any way interfere with his commission, or revise his executive acts. The federal government alone was in a position to do the work which the Lieut.-Governor was doing. The House believed the local parliament could do. He agreed that Todd was an acknowledged authority, but found a citation in Mr. Justice Clement's work, which he contended supported his contention. He claimed there was justification for the Governor's attitude with respect to the immigration bill. The Conservative party had fought hard and long to attain ascendancy in the province and they proposed, so long as they retained the confidence of the people and did right, to see that nothing was done to remove them from that point of vantage. He made this point in reply to the suggestion that he should resign because of the Governor's refusal to assent to the immigration bill. It was

A Pretty Hard Game

to get into office but the game was when you got there to stay there.

Mr. Macdonald: "Never mind the constitution."

Mr. McBride: "Why did the hon. member not come to Vancouver during the late bye-election and have the matter thrashed out before the people?" He claimed that the Lieut.-Governor was not the representative of the sovereign in the same sense as the Governor-General of Canada. The province was not self-governing. The final responsibility rested with the federal government in the matter. If the bill had been assented to here would Sir Wilfrid Laurier have assented to it? This was the question, he thought. He argued that Mr. Macdonald had raised an array of technicalities simply to cover the attack which he expected on himself. If the Liberal party came in to power to-morrow they would be in exactly the same position with respect to the Federal government. He admitted having a conversation with Secretary of State Scott at Ottawa in his private office. But denied that it was susceptible to the construction put upon it by Mr. Macdonald. All that he had said was that he expected that assent to the bill would be withheld. This was spoken in private conversation with the secretary of state, but it seemed that in Canada the sanctity of privacy was abused in such matters. But as the papers had made use of this conversation, Mr. Scott it was only right that he should give the correct version. Secretary Scott had questioned him with regard to the position of this bill and he (Mr. McBride) told him that a day or so before he left for Ottawa the Lieut.-Governor of the province had informed him that he proposed to

Withhold His Assent.

This was private and confidential. But as the privacy had been broken he was guilty of no breach of confidence in imparting this information to the House. This, however, did not assist the position of the Liberal party, as the preponderance of the federal power in such matters was sufficiently clear. He intimated that a duplicate of the Bower bill was to be introduced, and challenged the House to wait and see what the attitude of the opposition would be respecting it. As to the Liberal position generally, he cited Hon. Mr. Templeman's enunciation on the subject, in effect that Canada was bound by the considerations which attached to a treaty alliance with Japan. As against this the premier quoted the declaration of Canada in writing by Mr. Chamberlain, in effect that they were at liberty to enact the Natal bill. In New Zealand and Australia immigration laws obtained which were allegedly denied on Imperial reasons to this country. Personally he could not accept the idea that rights exercised by one colony could be denied to another. The premier reviewed the history of anti-Oriental legislation in Canada, recalling Sir Wilfrid Laurier's assurance that the views of the people of the west would prevail with them. He also recalled that the local legislature had repeatedly re-enacted the immigration bill.

Adverting to Mr. Macdonald's criticisms of his mission in behalf of better terms, he denied that he had gone to Ottawa for the purpose of making trouble, and repudiated Mr. Fielding's imputation of his action at the conference.

He charged that Mr. Fielding had threatened secession when arguing the claims of Nova Scotia for financial readjustment.

Mr. Oliver: "He got them, though."

Mr. McBride: "That was because a Conservative government was then in power." He said that he stayed with the Ottawa conference until he found that their ears were closed to the reasonable appeal which he had to offer. He told the House about his trip to London, where he met Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and talked over British Columbia's case without avail. As a result of his representations the terms of the settlement act were modified. He said he believed that Mr. Whitney and Mr. Roblin since regretted the stand they had taken at the Ottawa conference.

Replying to Mr. Macdonald's references to the timber question, he charged that it had taken the Liberal leader five years to wake up to the importance of it. In British Columbia there were about 133,000,000 acres of timber lands, and of this only 8,000,000 acres had been acquired under special license. There was an abundance of timber left and that taken up was not absolutely beyond the grasp of the crown. He believed in encouraging the American investor, who had done good things for the province, especially in the Kootenay.

Discussing briefly the

University Scheme

of the government, the premier said that three or four million dollars would be a small estimate for such an undertaking. If there were a university he thought they should have a good one, where rich and poor might find educational opportunities in the province.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared himself in favor of Mr. Macdonald's amendment. The immigration act of last year was directed against no particular class. An error occurred in the wording of that act which nullified the effect of it. He contended that any law passed by the legislature must have some force and effect. Its intention was undoubtedly to prevent the admission of undesirable immigrants. He contended that both parties were blameable in connection with the disallowance of this measure. One of the first clauses of the Anglo-Japanese treaty provided that the subjects of each power should have full liberty of passage between the countries. This treaty passed the Dominion House without a word of protest. The Ottawa Liberals and Conservatives were well represented on the question. The only noticeable debate on the subject was a question put by Mr. Borden as to the value of a Japanese yen, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's answer that it was worth fifty cents. The speaker hoped the workings of the country would make both Laurier and Borden look like fifty cents to the next election. While men could not compete with Orientals, this was not only true with respect to labor, but Japanese merchants were demonstrating their ability to get ahead of European competitors. In Vancouver a number of Japs owned two or three million dollars worth of property. He argued that there was no compensating advantage in the treaty with Japan. The exports of that country were steadily on the increase and their reliance upon foreign producers was correspondingly falling off. He denied that his party stood for the red flag of anarchy. They believed all necessary reforms were constitutionally obtainable. But something must be done with reference to immigration from the Orient. He believed the premier should have resigned when the Lieut.-Governor declined to accept his advice on the immigration bill. This would not have profited the Liberals. They would have been wiped out. And the government, taking that position, would have been emphatically sustained. As for the workingmen, they had got what they voted for.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate.

Immigration Bill.

Hon. Mr. Bower introduced a bill to regulate immigration into British Columbia.

Wants Information.

Mr. Oliver, moved that an order of the House be granted for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other communications between the government, or any member thereof, and any other person or persons, and between the Lieut.-Governor and the secretary of state, or any other person or persons, in reference to the withholding of the assent of the Lieut.-Governor to bill No. 30, session of 1907.

He explained that it was generally recognized as desirable that responsibility should be placed in connection with this subject and the object of his motion was that all possible information might be forthcoming on the subject.

Hon. Mr. McBride promised that the returns would be laid before the House at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked Hon. Richard McBride, minister of mines, the following questions:

How many Chinese, Hindus and Japanese are employed underground in each of the following collieries, either by the company or by contractors, or sub-contractors:

1. Wellington Colliery Company, Cumberland?

2. Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo?

3. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Crow's Nest?

4. Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co., Nicola Valley?

Hon. Richard McBride answered the above as follows:

According to the last official returns those for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906:

1. Union Colliery, 281 Chinese, 22 Hindus, 73 Japanese.

2. None. Three Indians, presumably natives of British Columbia, are employed.

3. None.

4. No returns.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite wished to know if later returns could not be secured. He understood that at Nanaimo there were over 1,200 Asiatics employed.

Premier McBride informed him that

the department would do all in its power to obtain the information desired.

Notices of Motion.

John Oliver gave notice of his intention to ask the premier the following questions at Wednesday's sitting:

"Has A. L. Smith, government agent at Alberni, been dismissed? If so, for what reason?"

Stuart Henderson gave notice of his intention to ask the attorney-general the following questions at Wednesday's sitting:

1. "Is it the intention to consolidate the statutes?"

2. "If so, when?"

John McNis gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions of the provincial secretary at the sitting of Thursday next:

"1. Does any agreement or understanding exist between the government and the Salvation Army with a view to bringing immigrants into British Columbia during 1908?"

"2. Has the government any knowledge of any effort being made by the Salvation Army to bring in immigrants during 1908?"

"3. Have the Salvation Army agencies been notified by the government as to industrial conditions in British Columbia at the present time?"

Before moving the adjournment of the House, Premier McBride asked J. A. Macdonald, leader of the Liberal opposition, if he was prepared to go on with the striking of the standing committee.

Mr. Macdonald stated that the opposition would be ready to proceed to-day.

The House then adjourned.

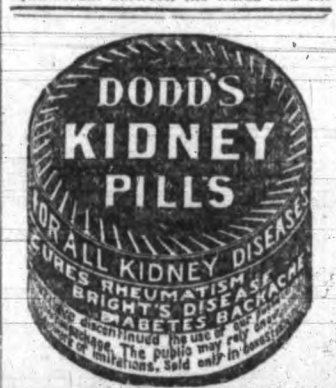
IN PRAISE OF CHOCOLATE.

A London Paper devoted to the interests of those who find pleasure and profit in providing for good dinners has recently reprinted the following article, which was originally done during the reign of Queen Anne:

"Before chocolate was known in Europe good old wine was called the milk of old men, but this title is now applied with almost equal reason to chocolate, since its use has become so common that it has been perceived that chocolate is in respect to them what milk is to infants. In reality, if one examines the nature of chocolate a little with respect to the constitution of aged persons, it seems as though the one was made on purpose to remedy the defects of the other, and that truly is the panacea of old age.

"Our life, as Baglivi observes, is, as yet this kind of natural consumption is imperceptible to an advanced age when the radical moisture is consumed more sensibly. Then the more balmy and volatile parts of the blood are dissipated, little by little, the salts, disengaging from the sulphurs, manifest themselves, and the acid appears which is the fruitful source of chronic diseases. The ligaments, the tendons, and the cartilages have scarcely any of the unctuous left which renders them so subtle and so pliant in youth; the skin grows, wrinkles as well within as without; in a word, all the solid parts grow dry or bony.

"One may say that nature has formed chocolate with every virtue proper to remedy these inconveniences. The volatile sulphur with which it abounds is proper to supply the place of that which the blood loses every day through age; it blunts and soothes the points of the salts and restores the usual softness to the blood, like a spirit of wine united with spirit of salt makes a soft liquor of a violent corrosive. The same sulphurous unctuous at the same time spreads itself in the solid parts and gives them in some sense their natural suppleness; it bestows on the membranes, the tendons, the ligaments and the cartilages a kind of oil which renders them smooth and flexible. Thus the equilibrium between the fluids and the



ENTITLED TO PARTICULARS

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion.
One ounce Compound Salutaria.
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla.

Mix, and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, drinking plenty of water.

The above prescription has been found invaluable in the treatment of kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, and diseases arising therefrom, such as rheumatism, sciatica, lame back and lumbago, and we feel that the public are entitled to particulars concerning it.

A prominent physician states that the excellent results that have been obtained from the use of the mixture are due to its direct action upon the kidneys, assisting them in their work of filtering all poisonous waste matter and acids from the blood and expelling same in the urine, and at the same time restoring the kidneys to a healthy condition.

He further states that anyone suffering from affections of this nature will find it to be very beneficial, and suggests that it be given a trial.

FOR CHOICE BUYS

In City Lots and
Acre Property

CALL ON

CROSS & CO.

44 Fort Street

Victoria, B. C.

solids is in some measure re-established, the wheels and springs of our machine-mended health are preserved, and life prolonged.

"Chocolate is not only proper to prolong the life of aged people but also of those whose constitution is lead and dry or weak, or who use violent exercise or whose employments oblige them to an intense application of the mind which makes them very faint; to all these it agrees perfectly well, and becomes to them an altering diet. On the contrary, I would not counsel the daily use of it to such as are fat, or who are wont to drink a great deal of wine, and live upon a juicy diet, or who sleep much and use no exercise at all; in a word, who lead a sedentary life, delicate life, and are by nature indolent, such as a great many people of Paris are used to. Such bodies as these, full of blood and juice, have no need of additional nourishment."

Among birds the swan lives to be the oldest in extreme cases reaching 30 years. The pelican has been known to live over 100 years.

McPherson and Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1433.

124 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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Are Prepared To

BUY

One Hundred Sections Of

TIMBER

Will Pay Cash For Same as Soon as Crusted.

Also Put Up Advertising and License Money.

FOR SALE

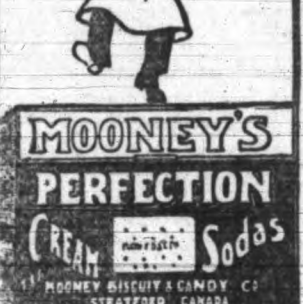
Owing to moving in to more commodious premises, we offer for sale at a bargain the three-storey building with basement at present occupied by us.

The Brackman-Ker
Milling Co., Ltd.
1407 Government St.

You have heard of biscuits—and read of biscuits—and eaten biscuits—but you don't know biscuits—until you try Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas. They are everything that the ideal biscuits should be.

The air-tight, moisture-proof package brings them to you fresh, crisp, inviting.

Practically every grocer in Canada has MOONEY'S. Yours will get them if you ask. In 1 & 3 lb. pkgs.



You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPE'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 3-lb. Tins.

Real Estate

SAANICH ROAD.

48½ acres, nice house and good outbuildings, 5 acres beautiful bearing orchard. Price, including stock and implements and part furniture \$8,500

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT.

485 acres, about 60 acres cleared, fine residence and good farm buildings. Price only \$7,000

LANGFORD LAKE.

5-acre blocks fronting on the lake, at per acre, \$50

1,000 American-Canadian Oil at 15c.

A. W. MORE

34 BROAD ST.
Corner Trounce Ave.

DON'T FORGET

THAT
W. C. Stewart

(Late of Brandon, Manitoba)

HAS CHANGED HIS

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

From PROMIS BLOCK (up-stairs) to

GROUND FLOOR, 704 YATES ST.

Opposite New Merchants' Bank Building.

In same office as A. Williams & Co.

Where he will always have a covered carriage to drive customers to see his own and clients' properties. No trouble to show you round if you wish to invest.

THE
Hub Clear Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC

SPORTS

Good Imported, Domestic and Local

Cigars and Tobaccos.

LEWIS & EVANS,
Cor. Government & Trounce Ave
PHONE 12.

Old Coughs

Keep in close touch with your family doctor. No medicine was ever made that could take his place. Trust him at all times.

Oldcoughs, deepcoughs, rasping coughs, extremely drycoughs, coughs that shake the whole body. It takes a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine, to master such coughs. A great many people rely on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Classified and Real Estate Advertisements

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon road, James Bay, Phone 482.

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches, wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 123.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 122 Blanchard street. Jobbing, trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone 1847.

DINDALE & MALCOLM, Builders and Contractors, BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.

DINDALE, MALCOLM, 820 Quadra St. 52 Hillside Ave.

NOTICE—Rock blasted. Rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Hama, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1331.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. J. H. Hama, 3 Oriental Ave. opposite Pantheon Theatre.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective chimneys fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Quadra street. Phone 1012.

DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone Office, 527; Residence, 122.

DR. H. BURGESS, Dental Surgeon, Mahon Bldg., Government street. Phone 1413.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort Street. Tel. 624.

STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 29. Hearn & Hearn.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1198 Broad Street, Shorthand, Typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. J. A. Macmillan, principal.

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GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Corbridge, 23 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo Engraving Co., 24 Broad street.

FLOWERS.

ROSE—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, 34 per doz. Flewlin's Gardens, 35 South Park street.

BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE—Geraniums, salvia, lobelia, hanging baskets, dahlias. Up-to-date Fish Market, opposite City Hall Douglas street.

FURRIER.

FRED. POSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 414 Johnson street.

LEGAL.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ottawa, Parliamentary, Departmental and Patent Office Agents, Practice before all Canadian Courts, Charles Murphy, Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa, Alexander Smith, W. Johnston.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 124 Government street. Tel. 920.

MEDIUM.

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, Chatham street. Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GENTLEMEN—if you wish to get a well made and perfect fitting suit, well made and trimmed, don't miss this address. Go to the reliable tailor and cutter, J. Sorenson, 22 Government St., upstairs, over Western Union Telegraph Office. New assortment of fall goods just in.

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MONEY TO LOAN on house property, easy terms, no delay, apply to the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, 50 Government street.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 40 Johnson street.

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GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street. Tel. 1127.

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FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Graduate of Leipzig Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St. Telephone 428.

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F. GUEST, Painter, Glazier and Paperhanger, Estimates given. Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt.

TRUCK AND DRAY.

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PITCH, 30 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED TO the premises of C. Hall, Esquimalt, one broken-down, 2-year-old, and one can heater, 2-year-old. Owner can have them by paying expenses. If not claimed will be sold by auction on January 26th inst. at 11 a.m.

LOST—On New Year's eve, gold Swatch, like pin. Please return to Times office.

LOST—Saturday night, in Victoria theatre or on Fort street cars, gold safety pin with success. Will find please leave at Times Office.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

204 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1402

TO RENT—We have 3 brand new houses to rent, in good localities, immediate possession, \$30 per month.

5 ROOM COTTAGE—Rae street, very easy terms \$2,000

7 ROOM HOUSE—King's road, all modern, easy terms \$1,800

5 ROOM BUNGALOW—New, all modern, concrete foundation, in good locality, easy terms, monthly payments, if desired—Price reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,500

3 GOOD LOTS—None better, on South Turner street, size 63x117 feet \$3,000

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

MEN WANTED—in every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, take up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission of salary, \$3 per month, and expenses \$1 per day. Steady work the year round, entirely new plan, no experience required. Write for particulars, Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

TWO MEN—First-class experience in farm work, want management farm, A. Menham, 21 Menzies street, Victoria.

WANTED—Contract to clear land or put up a P. B. Hall, P. O. Box 25, city.

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade, wages earned while learning, catalogue free. Write Moler Barber College, Carrall street, Vancouver.

WANTED—Work for carpenters, also machinist and painters, or any other kind of work. Box 118, Times office.

McNILLARSON.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

PACIFIC STEAM DYE WORKS—Clean, dyeing and cleaning establishment in very price list. 60 Seymour street, Vancouver.

CARPENTER—wants work, jobbing or otherwise. Box 108, Times office.

SEND ME FOR OMEGA, the silent revelation. Tells truth on business, lock, wishes, wealth and marriage. Omega, Box 578, Vancouver, B. C.

SILVER BAND MINING CO., LTD.—The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices, 71 Leith street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 12th February, 1908, at 8 p.m. F. F. Hedges, secretary-treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and improved property. Mr. Hartman, 1319 Government street.

"THE ABERDEEN," 790 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.—Private hotel and residence, well furnished, comfortable, home-like and select, all white labor, Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon.

MISS E. H. JONES has removed her private nursing home from 60 Bay street to 721 Vancouver street.

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 282 Douglas street, Lechere supplied any number or description on short notice, moderate terms.

Mt. H. E. HOWES, psychic medium and healer, can be consulted daily, Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

TRIMBLE & SON, general travelers, agents, etc., excavating, if Putman street. Phone 4169.

WANTED—Copying for a few hours each evening, manuscripts, letters, etc., neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply 1588, Times Office.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—For all kinds of work, on short notice, 1301 Government street. Tel. 159.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO., LTD., 20 Store street, telephone No. 1268. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased a blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson, Sooke, B. C., I have removed to Douglas and Lechere streets, where I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and house painting, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and later ones are cordially invited to give me a call. L. J. J. Fisher, 14 Discovery street.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs, J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1111.

CONTRACTORS—We can furnish you with labor, or any kind of work, in short notice. Poles, Slavs, Hungarians, Lithuanians, etc., also several well trained monkeys. Boston Shipping Co., 13 Norfolk street, New York City.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

APPRENTICES WANTED at the Elite.

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light house work, one sleeping at home preferred. Apply 1022 Sooke street.

WANTED—Girl to assist in light house work. Apply Mrs. Madden, Carrie street, Victoria West.

WANTED—Girl for general house work in small family. Apply 39 Menzies.

TEACHER WANTED—For Keefers assisted school. Salary \$50. Apply to J. T. Fink, Secretary, Keefers.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Teacher for Sahlman rural school, salary \$40 per month. Address P. Auchinachie, Secy., Duncan, B. C.

WANTED—To exchange two good building lots in James Bay for house and lot; the difference will be paid in cash. Address P. O. Box 41, city.

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 24 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacker, all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Stone street. Phone 1238.

SHOW CASES.

We manufacture Up-to-date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office. Estimates given. Wm. Case, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills, and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty. Phone 116. 121-123 Johnson St.

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REALTY. MONEY TO LOAN.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

PHONE 446. 11 TROUCE AVE.

HOUSE—New Bungalow, 7 rooms, in an attractive and convenient part of city \$4,200

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—New Bungalow, 6 rooms; James Bay; in best locality \$5,000

COTTAGE—New, 5 rooms, modern \$2,900

COTTAGES—From \$1,000 to \$2,500

Good Terms on All.

TO LET

Small House \$10.00

Large House \$20.00

Smaller House \$30.00

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Young cow (Jersey), R. C. McRae, Cedar Hill road.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Manitoba, 100 acres of first-class land, 50 acres under cultivation, balance prairie and cord wood timber, house, stable and granary, school and church close, good road, river, about north of farm, 20 miles, easy terms of sale. Apply Box 3, Swan River, Manitoba.

PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE FOR SALE—Chase 533, Wm. Ritchie, P. O. Box 2, city.

FOR SALE—2 cash registers, 1 safe, quick sale, cheap. Box 139, Times Office.

SMALL BUSINESS FOR SALE—Specialized for an energetic young man with a thorough knowledge of office work, cash business, bookkeeping, comfortable and commodious offices, centrally located, little opposition and a growing patronage. Apply at once, Box 181, Times Office.

FOR SALE—2 nearly new 120-egg incubators and 2 brooders, also several thoroughbred Brown Leghorn chickens. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 613 Trounce Ave.

WANTED—To sell 20 silica brick shares; no reasonable offer refused. Box 161, Times Office.

FOR SALE—Some of the best fruit land on the Island, convenient to city, and within 40 yards of railway station, no rock, will be sold at about half value. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 613 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—At January sale prices, choice acreage on Gorge water front, and other small tracts close to city. Gravel values in houses, bungalows, cottages, lots, etc. Apply to C. H. Revercomb, 613 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—5 roomed cottage, well finished throughout, and with all modern conveniences, sheds and stable, with entrance from back street, close to city line. For price and terms apply Box X. Y. Z., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A beautiful home, and furniture if desired, suitable for large family or high-class boarding house, or immediate delivery. Particulars, Post Office Box 86.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

ADVERTISER—leaving city, will sell some house property, lots and acreage, on small, long-continued payments at 5 per cent. interest. Would take about \$100,000, surrounding values for several of the properties. No. 152, Times Office.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000. Catalogue of plants, stock free on application. Mr. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria.

FOR SALE—5 choice large lots, on the highest part of Smith Hill, commanding elevations, magnificent views, \$250 each, easy terms. Petterson, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria.

SIDNEY—Owner wishes to sell 10 acres good land, all clear, fenced with wire, 5 miles from Sidney station, 1 mile from school, cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box 48, P. O., Victoria.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE—Mill slabs cut into short lengths at \$2.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., Phone No. 584. Orders also taken at John Ross' Store, below Government.

FOR SALE—Hammerless I. J. revolver, 32 cal., 50 shells, M. J. Jewell Am. Waltham watches, \$15; History of the World, 2 vols., \$12; photograph and case, almost new, \$15; safety razor, \$2; navy serge suit, \$5; army overcoats, \$4.50. Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 24 Johnson street, four doors below Government.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A well furnished modern home, near City wharf and on car line. Inquire of Hinkson Siddall & Son, New Grand Theatre building.

TO RENT—Two-story 7-roomed house on Johnson street, near business part of town. Inquire of Hinkson Siddall & Son.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Modern improvements, few minutes from Post Office, prices reasonable. 634 Rupert street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. \$9 Fort street.

TO LET—February 1st, furnished 7 room bungalow. Apply 45 Bellevue street.

TO RENT—Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 50 fruit trees. Address Box 16, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished bedrooms, 629 Menzies street, opposite Parliament Buildings.

J. E. PAINTER

GENERAL TEAMSTER.

WOOD AND COAL AT Current Rates. Wood cut any required length by electric machinists. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.

RESIDENCE, 11 PINE ST., V. W.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the PACIFIC WHALING CO. LTD. will be held on FRIDAY, JAN. 24TH, at 3 p.m. in the Board of Trade building, Victoria.

A. R. LANGLEY, Secretary.

C. NEWTON YOUNG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

DUNCAN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

OFFERS FOR SALE

BUSINESS AND BUILDING LOTS.

And

POTENTIAL PROPERTIES

In

DUNCAN, VICTORIA AND NANAIMO.

Also

FARMS in the Cowichan Valley, Etc., Etc.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS.

Don't Be a Quitter

Of the several different ways to advertise, the one important consideration, in connection with the best returns, in dollars and cents, is "persistence"—that steady, confident spirit that invariably wins in every form of human endeavor. It is very much like every undertaking worth while; time and patience are required. The spasmodic efforts of a merchant can have but one logical result—spasmodic returns and it naturally follows the persistent advertiser is the one who receives that steady, paying return in increased trade.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

In reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

LETTERS—A.B.

NUMBERS—49, 78, 98, 100, 101, 106, 111, 125, 128, 129, 137, 145, 146, 152, 156, 447, 623, 633.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of our license for the sale of wine and liquors by retail upon the premises situated at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Elk Saloon" to Lorenzo McRae and Bert Holden.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1907.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

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Dated this 9th day of November, 1907.

THOMAS A. McDOWELL.

CHARLES McDOWELL.

TAKE NOTICE that the B. C. Canning Company, Limited, of London, England, and Victoria, B. C., salmon canners and sawmill owners, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands, situated on the west line of Lot 53, 54 and 55, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked "B. C. Co. N. W. post," planted at the western corner of the Victoria Cannery, Rivers Inlet, therefrom S. E. 1/4, about 23 chains, thence west about 23 chains to a post marked "B. C. Co. N. W. post."

B. C. CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED, G. C. JOHNSTON.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS

To insure quick sales of properties should be marked "B. C. Co. N. W. post."

FLEMING BROS.

Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Estimates given from floor plans to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

PHONE 1084. 504 GOVERNMENT ST.

JUST APRIED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee silk, best quality. Also Japanese Cottons, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest rates. Tel. 1111, 11 and 12 Commercial street, next the Elks Hall.

WANG YUN & CO.

DRY CORDWOOD,

STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVENE

WOOD YARD, FORT ST. TEL. 97

FRANK MELLOR

PAINTER & DECORATOR

Phone 1564 801 Yates St.

The Perfection Pressed Stone Co. Ltd.

GLADSTONE AVENUE (Sand Pits.)

Makers of

HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCKS

The cheapest and most lasting building material, fireproof, does not rust or decay, needs no painting. Phone 392.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE TIMES

LEE & FRASER,

SOUP SUGGESTIONS

Doubtless there have been many times when uninvited guests arrived and you have regretted the fact of "no soup." Why not keep some of these on hand ready for an emergency and save time, trouble and regrets?

"C. & B." SOUPS, all varieties, per tin, 50c; per glass jar, 25c.
 CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, all varieties, 2 tins for 25c.
 VAN CAMP'S SOUPS, all varieties, 2 tins for 25c.
 AYLMER'S CHICKEN SOUP, per tin, 15c.
 LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES, per tablet, 15c.
 REAL TURTLE SOUP, per tin, 75c.

FANCY NAVEL ORANGES,
 Per dozen, 25c, 35c. and 50c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS. 1316 GOVERNMENT ST.
 Tels. 52, 1032, 1030.

Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER
 AND APPRAISER

Salesrooms

77 and 79 Douglas St.

Sales Conducted

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
 Tel. A72.

Messrs. Williams & Janion
 Auctioneers and Commission Agents

Hold Weekly Sales of
Household Furniture
 Sales held by arrangement in
 Private Houses.

For Sale Privately,
3 FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son
 AUCTIONEERS
 AND APPRAISERS

Sale Rooms 1314 Broad St.

Consult us if you have anything
 you want to dispose of.

MAYNARD & SONS Auctioneers

WANTED.

Good Furniture and Effects.

We have for sale some first-class
 Heaters and Stoves, also All Second-
 Hand Furniture. Call and see us.
W. C. KEER, 710 Yates St.
 Est. 1888 3 Doors Above Douglas.

We are open to buy or sell for cash
 good HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 AND EFFECTS. For sale: Green bone
 crusher.

A. J. WINSTONE

53 Blanchard, Near Yates. Phone A1340.

LONELY LAKE CHAD.

Lieut. Boyd Alexander, in his book
 "From the Niger to the Nile," tells of
 many strange scenes and adventures in
 little-known parts of Africa, but this bit
 of word-painting in which he describes
 Lake Chad is one of the gems of the
 book: "To view the real Lake Chad,
 fancy must go clad in sober gray and
 with earth upon her head, and she must
 not fear to take her way alone, for there
 is desert of water as well as of sand.
 Imagine a large pool in a grass-grown
 plain, lying shallow like water in the
 palm of an outstretched hand, formed by
 the rivulets of the rain coming to rest
 in the gentle depression of an otherwise
 flat surface, and you have a miniature
 Lake Chad!"

"That is to say, you will have some idea
 of its formation, but the image rather
 tends to destroy a certain grandeur which
 it possesses, a solemnity which must ever
 belong to the great open places of the
 world where earth and sky can meet and
 the elements have space enough to show
 the splendor of their gigantic forms. And

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, we call your attention to
 our YATES ST. SHOW WINDOW, which is dressed with a
 complete line of YALE & TOWNE'S BUILDERS' HARD-
 WARE, which ranks second to none on the market.

We are now ready to give estimates on buildings from the
 smallest to the largest.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES and BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

SIMPLY IRRESISTIBLE. WHAT?

Voonia Garden Ceylon Tea
 50c. A POUND.

We have frequently drawn your attention to the superior merit of this
 Tea. We firmly believe it is the very best value in Victoria. Fragrant,
 creamy and will stand a second water. Economical. A Tea with a
 character. Once tried, always used. Try a pound. Do it now.

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.

40 Government St. Phone 88.
 EXPERT TEA BLENDERS.

HARDWARE

FOR
WET PLACES
 AT

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, 1206 WHARF STREET.

SYLVESTER'S PIG FEED

Is a ground (very fine) mixture of Wheat, Barley and Corn,
 guaranteed an all grain feed. Try some and watch results.
\$30 PER TON

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 YATES.

PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvan-
 ized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies,
 Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

The First Day Out

By H. M. Tomlinson in the London Morning Leader.

The sea! That hateful place! The
 desolate, forlorn and darkling wilder-
 ness!

There is no pleasure in this world
 like that of stepping ashore at a home
 quay, after a voyage. It is nearly
 worth while going away for a time, to
 get possession of that serene joy.

To feel strange and dizzy with a se-
 cure and immobile road under your
 feet again. To be surprised at the num-
 ber and beauty of the women. To have

Now, to us this night, faint, far away,
 and miraculous, comes a call. The
 siren is singing, that confident and
 conquering enchantress. The sleeping
 vagabond in its slits, like a voice from
 a world not ours we hear the magical
 challenge to routine and duty. We
 may have sworn never more to leave
 the light of the Longships stern, out-
 ward bound, but this night it must
 vanish over the taffrail as aforetime; we
 shall be sailing all over voyages again,
 till it is less trouble to go to bed than
 to build the fire afresh.

(she is only a tramp.) There the bul-
 works will rise over you, and you jam
 against the deckhouse; you let go the
 handrail there—look out!—for she tilts
 the other way, and off you run into a
 davit stanchion. At last the handle of
 the saloon door is found; the door at
 once opens, and you are free.

pull you on top of it—then opens sud-
 denly, in a silly freak, sending you
 tumbling into the lamp smelt of the sa-
 loon. When we want the sea only we
 have the fire made bright, and there—
 For, be sure of this, once you go to
 sea you never really come back. You
 leave your thoughts there; and on
 such a night as this, with a fire like
 that, you go voyaging again to join
 them.

Now, to us this night, faint, far away,
 and miraculous, comes a call. The
 siren is singing, that confident and
 conquering enchantress. The sleeping
 vagabond in its slits, like a voice from
 a world not ours we hear the magical
 challenge to routine and duty. We
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 ward bound, but this night it must
 vanish over the taffrail as aforetime; we
 shall be sailing all over voyages again,
 till it is less trouble to go to bed than
 to build the fire afresh.

The Mystery of the Sea.

Away go all the comforts of home.
 This is the first morning out. There is
 a dull gray light in the little cabin, and
 a powerful smell of smoky lamp. The
 round eye of the port sinks to the level
 of our sight, and we get a momentary
 glimpse of outer space and chaos; the
 slant slopes the other way, and we
 struggle in a smother of blankets. A
 dull beam sea darkens our port window.
 There is a dull crush above our away-
 ing ceiling, the shrill cries of invading
 cats, some tiny shouts of little
 men, and the tramp-tramp-tramp of
 heavy boots overhead, creaking and di-
 minishing. What is happening? In a
 pipe that goes down the bulkhead for
 our berth the wheel-chain rattles. There
 are smothered explosions, con-
 clusions, and all the deep chorus of
 swift and ponderous waters; and some-
 where near the centre of all things a
 strong heart is pulsing steadily, steady-
 ly.

Back to the Land.

Well, the moment when we got safely
 to solid dark foothold, after long swim-
 ing to and fro in outer space between
 the bright clouds and the bright sea,
 is long ago. That ever we decided,
 very emphatically, after a fair trial of
 a ship, that henceforth there would be
 wool in our ears to any song of the
 siren, is clean forgotten. Did we ever
 say it?

But oh! that first adventurous plunge
 into the muffled deck-house into the
 tumult and rush of the reeling world
 outside! The falling sky, the broken
 floor of a world in ruins pouring past,
 the vivid lights from cloud chambers,
 the exultant and stately movement of
 the brave ship. This is life near the bone.
 This is existence full orb'd. Here is
 where we fain would be.

"If you don't take your feet off the
 hob, now," says a steady voice from
 the other side of the hearthrug, "you'll
 be glad to do so in another minute."

Hand and Arm ENDANGERED.

Zam-Buk Arrests Blood Poison.

Neglect a cut or a scratch and it may
 turn to blood poisoning. Mr. Joseph
 Laliberté of 34 Artillerie street, Quebec,
 might have lost his hand and arm but
 for the timely use of Zam-Buk. He
 says: "I cut one of my fingers on a
 rusty piece of tin and had no idea it
 would become so serious, but in two
 days blood poison had set in and my
 fingers became terribly discolored, and
 my hand and arm swollen. I was
 alarmed and began using one ointment
 after another, but none relieved me. I
 was about to consult a doctor when a
 friend advised me to try Zam-Buk. This
 I did. Zam-Buk began by drawing out
 the inflammation and in one week the
 wound was nicely healed. Since then I
 have had no healing balm in the house
 but Zam-Buk. I feel so grateful for
 my speedy cure that I unhesitatingly
 give my testimonial to the merits of
 Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk cures Cuts, Burns, Chapped
 Hands, Chafings, Cold Sores, Itch, Chil-
 blains, Eczema, Running Sores, Sore
 Throat, Bad Cuts, Ringworm, Piles
 (Internal or External), Bad Legs, Itch-
 ing, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica,
 Abscesses and all diseases, injured
 and irritated conditions of the skin.
 Of all druggists and stores, 50c.
 or post paid upon receipt of price from
 Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. a box, 6
 boxes \$2.50.

Great Britain exports 25,000 tons of tin
 annually.

NEW POST OFFICE
FOR GRAND FORKS

Structure to Cost \$35,000—
 Inquiry for Fruit Land in
 Kettle Valley.

(Special Correspondence).

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 18.—If present reports are correct before another winter in Grand Forks the work of building a permanent post office and custom office combined will be well under way. It is stated that the new structure will cost \$35,000, and will be located on an ideal building site right in the heart of the city.

Orchard Lands Wanted.

Whether it is the mild weather or the belief of an early spring, one thing is certain that an unusual number of prospective purchasers of orchard lands are already making inquiries for suitable locations in this valley. The fact that the orchard land can be got now in the Kettle Valley at figures ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre for unimproved land, while the same kind of land in the Nelson and Okanagan districts sells readily at \$300 per acre, is having its effect on the general public. Many of the inquiries come from Manitoba and the Western States, while some come from as far as Mexico. Realizing that there will be a big rush out here to select the best locations for fruit farms, when once the spring opens, these people want to make their selections while the snow is still on the ground.

City Finances.

The city auditor's report, just completed, shows the financial condition of the city to be in a good condition. At the close of the year 1907 the liabilities exceeded the assets \$15,737.16. The debt, including indebtedness, including local improvement, was at that time \$246,450. At the present it is \$206,200, and the assets now exceed the liabilities \$24,842.22, being a total gain since 1903 of \$40,642.22. This is besides debentures which have been redeemed.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President Samuel Gompers Presents
 Report to Organization.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The report of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the only matter considered by the executive council of that organization at today's session. The report of Secretary Morrison showed a marked increase in the membership and finances.

Mr. Gompers' report discussed needed legislation, particularly for the protection of miners, and it was announced that a circular will be sent broadcast by the federation asking for voluntary financial contributions to aid in the defence suit brought by the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, involving the right of labor unions to boycott and publish "unfair" lists.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Prices Ruling in American Market To-Day.

New York, Jan. 21.—The stock market opened easy, the following prices ruling: Amalg. Copper, 54 1/4; American Smelting, 62 1/2; Anaconda, 32 1/2; Atchafalaya, 7 1/2; B. & O., 84 1/2; Brooklyn Transit, 45 1/2; Cal. Pacific, 14 1/2; Erie, 15 1/2; G. Nor. pfd., 12 1/2; Louisville, 10 1/2; Mo. Pac., 44 1/2; N. & W., 34 1/2; N. Y. C., 100 1/2; Nor. Pac., 12 1/2; Penn., 11 1/2; Reading, 10 1/2; Rock Island, 13 1/2; St. Paul, 11 1/2; Sugar, 11 1/2; Son. Pac., 7 1/2; Son. Ry., 10 1/2; Union Pacific, 12 1/2; U. S. Steel, 30 1/2; pfd., 32 1/2.

U. S. TROOPS AND CUBA.

Withdrawal Will Lead to Resumption of Civil War Says Rome Paper.

Rome, Jan. 21.—La Correspondenza Romano, an organ of the Vatican, declared to-day that the proposed withdrawal of the American troops from Cuba next year has produced a bad impression here.

The paper foresees the immediate resumption of civil warfare arising from the excitement of the turbulent elements in Cuba.

MOB LAW.

Negro Murderer Riddled by Bullets in Tennessee Woods.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 21.—News reached this city last night to the effect that a posse of citizens lynched Walter Cole, the negro who yesterday killed Walter Langley, the Cincinnati Southern bridge watchman.

The posse had followed Cole all night, and finally surrounded him in the woods. The negro resisted arrest and the posse fired, riddling his body with bullets.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Recent Defections May Lead to Formation of New Organization.

Munich, Jan. 20.—The most bitter feeling exists among the members of the Bavarian branch of the Navy League, as a result of the recent resignations of Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, and Major-General Keim, who was managing director. In well-informed circles it is stated that the split is irreparable, and it is hinted that a proposal to organize an entirely new and separate league is being prepared.

AN ALARMA YARN.

Negro Hanged Overnight and Riddled with Bullets is Alive When Cut Down Next Day.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 20.—The negro who was strung up on a tree at Dothan, Ala., last night by a masked mob of 200 men, and into whose body several shots were fired, was cut down by the sheriff this morning and found to be still alive. It is said he will recover.

ELECTROCUTED.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 21.—Joe McGuinness, trimmer for the city electric department, was electrocuted last evening by coming into contact with a live wire. Death was instantaneous.

For Your Table



DO YOU KNOW what a superior Linen Department we have? Many people have no idea of the immense stock of linen goods carried by this house. We number among the hosts of customers a great many Victoria women, but we want still more to know of the excellent things we have here for them. We want every housekeeper who delights in dainty table linen to visit this department and ask to be shown some of the dainty creations here. Ask! Don't be afraid, the salesmen delight in showing such superior merchandise. We list here but a few pieces from the stock. When reading or looking, remember that these are of superior quality and carry the makers' and our guarantee of quality.

TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17 in., per dozen \$1.50
 TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. by 18 in., per dozen \$1.75
 TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. by 20 in., per dozen \$2.00
 TABLE NAPKINS, 21 inches, per dozen \$3.30
 TABLE NAPKINS, 22 inches, per dozen \$7.00
 TABLE NAPKINS, 23 inches, per dozen \$9.00
 TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 61 inches wide, per yard \$2.00
 TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 72 inches wide, at, per yard \$2.00, \$1.65, \$1.35 and \$1.00
 TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 2 yards, at, each, price \$3.50

TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 90 inches wide, at, per yard \$2.75, \$2.25 and \$2.00
 TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 2 1/2 yards, at, each, price \$4.25
 TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 3 yards, at, each, price \$5.00
 TABLE CLOTHS, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, each, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$12.00, \$7.00 \$11.00
 NAPKINS to match Table Cloths, at, per doz., \$6.50 and \$5.00
 TABLE CLOTHS, in above 3 sizes, hemstitched, at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$8.00
 TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 yard by 1 yard, each, \$2.00, down to 75c.

Why Not See Our Carpets To-morrow

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers. Victoria

"GREAT WHITE CHIEF."

Young British Engineer. Strangely Disappears in British East Africa.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of Mombasa, British East Africa, within a few miles of his ship, Tom London, a young British engineer, is lying either alive and in captivity or dead. The story is a most strange one.

Mr. London is the chief engineer of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, of East Greenwich, London, and he had been sent out to Mombasa to superintend the laying and repairing of cables.

On the 21st of December the firm received a cable message stating that Mr. London had left the ship with Mr. Ansell, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, to go on a short shooting expedition inland. After a time the men separated, agreeing to work back to the ship from different points. Mr. Ansell reached the ship safely, but nothing was seen of Mr. London.

Reward Offered.

The next news that the firm received was that a search party of fifty mounted police, fifty volunteers and a party of sailors had scoured the surrounding country without avail. Head men of the villages were notified and every possible means of recovery resorted to, but no trace of the missing engineer was found. His friends on the ship formed the theory that he had been overcome by the heat and fallen in the long grass or bush.

Then the chief of a neighboring tribe sent a strange message to the ship stating that the "great white chief" should be returned unharmed if the search parties were withdrawn. Mr. London was supposed to be known by this title among the natives by reason of his fine physique and imposing appearance.

On receiving this message the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, cabled out offering a reward of \$500 for the body of Mr. London, alive or dead.

The mystery was made still more complex by the receipt three days ago of another cable giving the remarkable information that a native of the tribe had appeared on the ship saying that he had come to give himself up for murdering Mr. London. He said he had hidden the body in a "deserted well some two miles inland. On a search being made, however, no trace of the body was found in the well.

Then the boy who had attended Mr. London on the expedition reached the ship with yet another story. He said that, while following Mr. London, he had been met by three natives who asked him if the great white chief had any money. Greatly frightened, the boy replied that he did not know, and thereupon the natives ordered him to run away. He did so, and after some difficulty succeeded in regaining the ship.

Colonial Office Intervenes.

Meanwhile the company over here had made representations to the Colonial Office, with the result that an official order was sent to the governor of the province to recover the missing engineer.

think that Mr. London has been seized by the chief for motives of robbery, and the chief is now frightened to return him, fearing punishment at the hands of the ship's company.

In the ordinary course the ship would have left for Bombay some time back, and the delay is costing the company something like \$1,000 a day. They are determined, however, to find Mr. London at all costs.

STAR-GAZING.

How the Telescope Came to Be Invented.

Addressing a juvenile audience at the Royal Institution, London, Sir David Gill told an interesting story as to the invention of the telescope. It was in 1608, he said, that a spectacle-maker in Holland happened one day to pick up two lenses and look through them at a weather-cock. He found that he could see very much more distinctly, and so he put them in a tube and made the first telescope. Galileo soon after heard of this invention, and constructed the telescope with which he gave a great blow to the old theories of astronomy.

Sir David showed on the screen pictures of famous telescopes—Herschel's, Lord Rosse's, the great Melbourne reflector, and Yerkes—the largest in the world—and said that the important part of observatory work was not star-gazing, but fixing the position of the heavenly bodies. He also alluded to the great international work which has been going on for several years at nearly a score of observatories of taking a complete map of the heavens.

MARK TWAIN STORY.

The tale of a recent amusing discomfiture of Mark Twain is being told in Paris. The author entered a bookshop in Washington and asked the price of a certain book. "Sixteen shillings," was the answer.

"But I am a journalist," said Mark Twain. "Will you not allow me a reduction?" "Certainly," "I also write for the magazines, and I think you reduce prices in such cases?" "We do." "Well, I've written one or two books as well, and I belong to the American Society of Authors. That generally procures me a reduction too?" "We will make the reduction as well."

"Now, look here, I'm a shareholder in the firm that publishes the book. Can't I get a further rebate on that?" "Undoubtedly."

"My name is Mark Twain. Perhaps you have heard of me. Don't you think I ought to be favored a little?" "Of course you should be."

"Excellent," said Mark Twain, "and now how much have I to pay for the book?"

"Nothing at all," was the answer. "On the contrary the firm owes you at least \$50."

BODE'S GUIN
 PURE
 AND WHOLESOME